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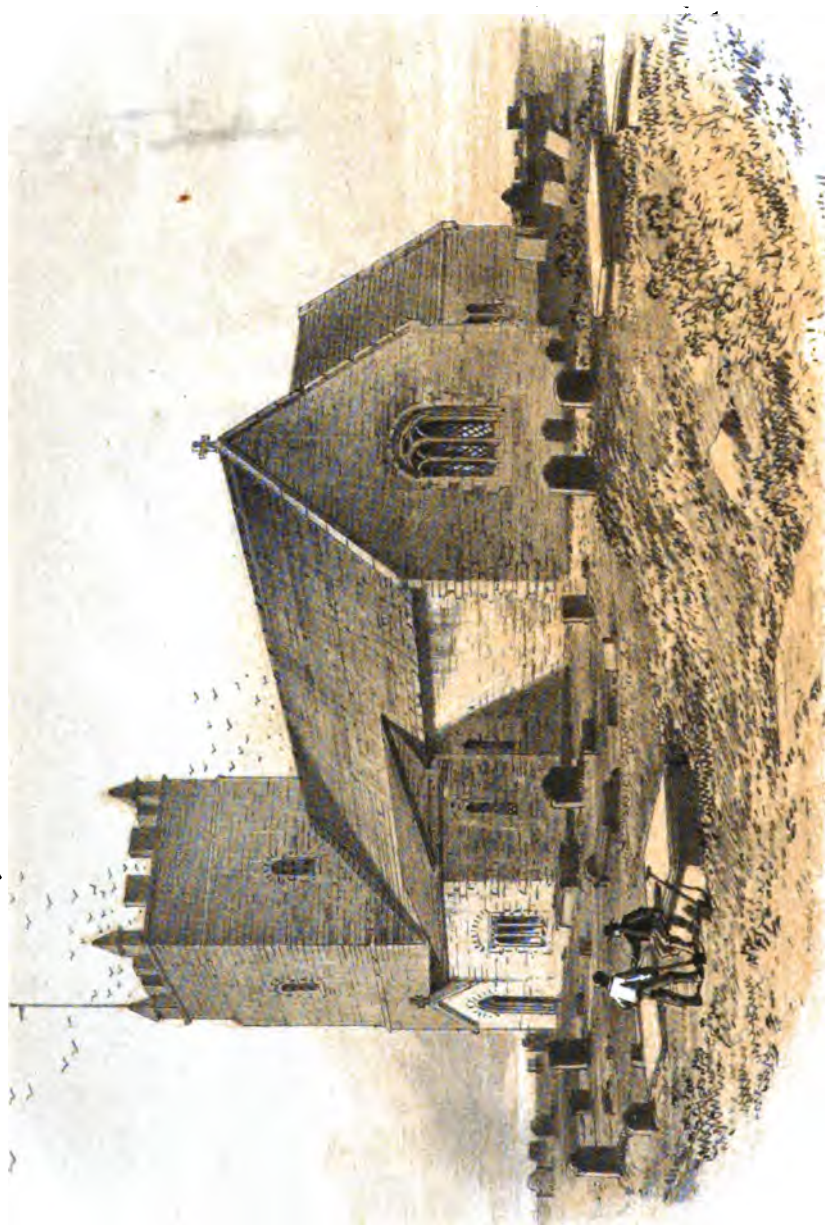


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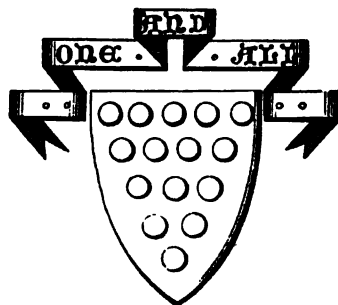
FORRABURY CHURCH

Painted by J. Ferguson, Infh.

THE
PAROCHIAL AND FAMILY HISTORY
OF THE PARISHES OF
FORRABURY AND MINSTER,
IN THE
COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

BY SIR JOHN MACLEAN, F.S.A.,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL, ETC.

"If there be any who desire to be strangers in their own country, foreigners
in their own cities, and always children in knowledge, let them please themselves.
I write not for such humours."—*Cumden*.

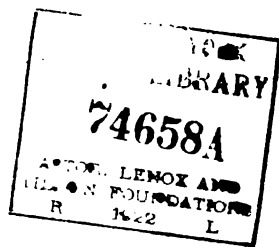


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TO

ANN AVERY HELLYAR,

LADY OF THE HONOR, MANOR, AND FEE OF WORTHEVALE,

AND

BOROUGH OF BOTREAUX CASTLE,

THIS

HISTORY OF THE PARISHES OF FORRABURY AND MINSTER,

IN WHICH SHE HAS SO LARGE AN INTEREST,

IS

MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

BY THE AUTHOR.

HISTORY OF FORRABURY,

ALIAS FORBURY, *ALIAS* FEREBYRI, AND OF MINSTER,

ALIAS TALCARN.

These two parishes, which are both within the Hundred of Lesnewth, are entirely distinct benefices, though now under the same incumbency, and we intended to have written of them separately, under their respective names, in alphabetical order, but as they are, in many respects, very intimately connected, and as both are included within the Honour, Manor, and Fee of Worthevale and the Manor of Botreaux Castle it may be more convenient to treat of them under the same head.

The parish of Forrabury is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean; on the west, south-west, and north by Trevalga; and on the east and north-east by Minster. It is of smaller area than any other parish in the county except of St. James', Tregony (69 acres), Lostwithiel (110 acres), and St. Mary's, Truro (190 acres); and contains 508 acres and 39 perches only. It embraces the Creek, or Harbour, of Boscastle, with the quays and warehouses, and the villa residence of Pennally, adjoining the road to Launceston, but the greater part of the ancient town is excluded, being within the parish of Minster.

On the north of Forrabury Church lies a piece of land called Forrabury Common, containing about 39 acres. It extends from the Church to the western "Black Pit," and reaching along the coast (with the exception of the peninsula or headland, called Willapark Point), forms the western boundary of the creek or harbour. The upper portion, or table-land, is divided into "Stitches," or pieces, separated by bound-marks only, which pieces are held in severalty by various proprietors from Lady-day to Michaelmas, who the rest of the year stock in common according to their proportionate rights and interest; but the hilly part, some of which is very precipitous and from its steepness unfit for cultivation, is stocked in common throughout the year. The

proprietors of this common do not pay any chief or quit-rent to the Lord of the Manor of Botreaux Castle or otherwise.

The parish of Minster is of very irregular form. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Forrabury, a small piece of sea-coast, and the parish of St. Juliot, into which latter parish it pushes a narrow tongue of land; on the east by the parishes of Lesnewth and Davidstow; on the south by Lanteglos; and on the west by St. Teath, Advent, Tintagel, Trevalga, and Forrabury. It contains, altogether, by admeasurement, 3,322 acres and 23 perches, of which 56 acres and 35 perches are glebe and 65 acres 3 roods and 10 perches roads and wastes.

In geological structure these two parishes vary. In almost a straight line extending from Lesnewth Church, passing about a quarter of a mile north of Minster Church, and close on the south of the Church of Forrabury, to the western Black Pit, is a distinct line of demarkation between the carbonaceous and the altered Devonian series. This is very remarkable near Forrabury Church, where the ledges of rock of the former strata overlie the latter, and "basset," or crop out, in great ridges in the side of the hill, dipping northward at an angle of 20°. Very little of Minster falls within the carbonaceous series, but Forrabury is divided into about equal portions. Of this parish, Dr. Boase says, "it is composed of very interesting rock. The slate," he remarks, "is of a dark colour, its textures granular and it contains a considerable portion of iron-pyrites.....it is very prone to decomposition and in some cases becomes a black earthy mass.....and on this account it has been supposed to contain manganese. A disintegrated stratum of this sort is imbedded in slate at Willapark Cliff. This slate contains layers, or beds, of a carbonaceous mineral which has a metallic lustre on the face of its laminae, is soft and soils much; it deflagrates when thrown into red-hot nitre."*

The contortions of the strata as exhibited in the cuttings of the new road leading from Boscastle to the harbour are very remarkable, as noticed by Dr. Boase; and such contortions are shewn in a much more extraordinary manner on Pennally Point, on the northern entrance to Boscastle Creek where the strata appear like leaves of a book twisted and rolled up. Very large veins, or layers, of quartz run parallel with the slate, even following its capricious curvatures. As noticed by Dr. Boase, large rocks of limestone are built into the walls of Forrabury Church, and the base of the granite cross which stands outside of the Churchyard is composed of the same stone.

Minster at its northern extremity consists of pyritous and carbonaceous rocks like the northern part of Forrabury, but elsewhere it is of altered Devonian.

The soil is generally good but more suitable for pasture than the growth of corn, though good crops of the latter are produced.

The population and number of houses inhabited and uninhabited in the two parishes, as drawn from the census returns, are thus shewn:

* Boase, Transactions of the Geological Society of Cornwall, vol. iv., pp. 188, 190.

Parishes.	Description.	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871
FORRABURY ..	Population ..	140	212	223	358	354	379	366	360
	{ Inhabited ..	33	44	68	77	80	83	83	90
	{ Houses { Uninhabited ..	5	..	1	1	2	9	16	6
	{ Building ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
MINSTER ..	Population ..	311	396	425	497	573	479	505	479
	{ Inhabited ..	70	74	107	117	128	109	114	108
	{ Houses { Uninhabited ..	4	7	2	..	9	10	14	1
	{ Building ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

The approximate population of the Parish of Minster in the year 1377, as shewn by the number of persons assessed to the poll tax in that year, was 75. The indentures for the parish of Forrabury cannot be identified, but the town of Botreaux Castle would seem to have had a population of 181.* Whether the sum of these figures represents the population of the two parishes inclusive of the town is uncertain: such was probably the case.

The following table shews the annual value of real property in 1815, and the present assessments:

Pariah.	Annual Value of Real Property as Assessed in 1815.	Present County Assessment.	Land Tax.		Assessed Taxes.	Inhabited House Duty.	Property and Income Tax.			
			Amount Assessed.	Net Sum.			Schedule.			
							A	B	D	E
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FORRABURY	859	1392	} 94 7 4†	43 2 9½	98 2 8	5 15 0	112 11 7	9 7 8	27 0 6	1 10 0
MINSTER ..	2089	2096								

The chief landowners are: in Forrabury Miss Hellyar, and Messrs. Rosevere and Hawker; and in Minster: Miss Hellyar, Messrs. Rosevere and Hawker, and Richard Spry, Esq.

There are now no mines or quarries in operation and no other industry is practised than the cultivation of the soil. The rate of wages varies from 10s. to 12s. a week, without any other advantages.

* Poll Tax Account, 51st Edward III. Subsidy Rolls ⁸⁷ 28 to 34. Printed in Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall April, 1872.

† The two parishes being, in most respects, assessed in common it is difficult to divide the sums, and they are, consequently, given together.

MEETING HOUSES OF DISSENTERS.

Wesleyans.—The Wesleyans have a Meeting House at Boscastle, in the parish of Forrabury, which is vested in Samuel Wills, Jabez Brown, Ralph Wade and others as trustees. It will seat 250 persons, and there are 20 registered members of the society.

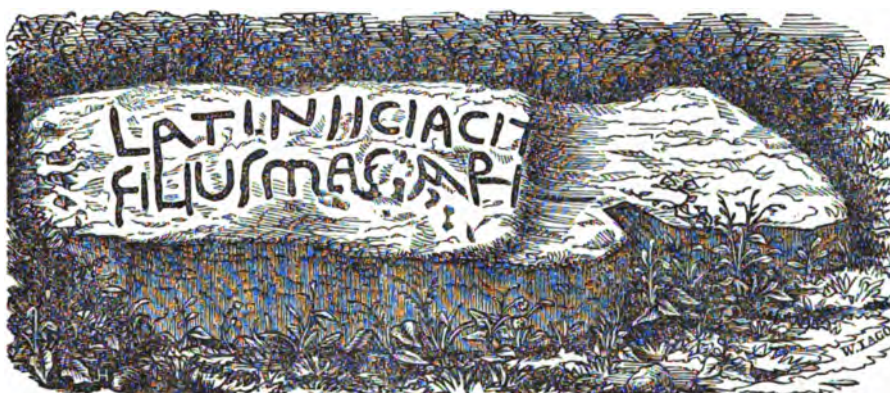
Bible Christians.—This sect, as Bryanites, began to preach in Boscastle in the month of December 1817. For forty years they held their preaching services and prayer meetings in a private house. About fourteen years ago they built their present Meeting House, which will accommodate 120 persons: it is settled on trustees. The present number of registered members of this society is 20. Their Sunday School contains about 40 boys and girls together.

United Methodist Free Church.—According to a prevailing tradition in Boscastle, affirmed by the old inhabitants who remember the circumstances, this Meeting House was originally erected by Mr. Rosevere of Camelford, who was one of the founders of the firm of Rosevere and Sloggatt, merchants at this place, as a votive offering to commemorate the escape of a vessel belonging to his firm, laden with a valuable cargo. The vessel was chased by a French privateer and eluded her pursuer by unexpectedly dropping into Boscastle harbour, the entrance to which can scarcely be distinguished at sea. Mr. Rosevere appropriated it as a free gift to the Wesleyan connexion of which he was a member, the accommodation being wholly without payment. In 1823 Mr. Thomas Pope Rosevere, son of the last named gentleman, on account of the insufficiency of the accommodation in the original building, pulled it down and rebuilt it upon the same site on an enlarged scale. The new building was opened in 1825. When differences arose in the Wesleyan Conference on certain matters concerning the connexion Mr. Rosevere seceded from the Wesleyan body and assisted in forming the new association, at first called the "Wesleyan Methodist Association," but afterwards, as now, the "United Methodist Free Church." This last body has been allowed by Mr. Rosevere and his heirs to use this building ever since, subject, however, to the payment of certain seat rents. It will accommodate 400 persons, and there are now (1872) forty-nine registered members of the association attached to it.

PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS.

The only work of antiquity which we have been able to discover in the parishes of Forrabury and Minster of a pre-historic nature is a small earthwork on "Willapark Point," which lies north of Forrabury Church. "Willapark Point" is a peninsula of high land jutting out into the ocean. The cliffs on every side, except at the isthmus, are very lofty, and in some places drop perpendicularly into the sea a height of several hundred feet. The isthmus is bounded by two cavernous bays, called "Black Pits," of a truly awful aspect; and on the eastern side, which slightly slopes down towards the abyss, are the remains of an earthwork consisting of a wall with an external ditch. It does not appear to have been completed, and we may imagine that whilst in course of preparation the threatened danger passed away, or the anticipated attack was made, and, consequently, the work was either abandoned or interrupted. The rendering of these headlands defensive was common on this coast.

On the barton of Worthevale, near "Slaughter Bridge," is an ancient inscribed stone.



There is a long standing tradition that the last great battle between the famous King Arthur and his nephew Mordred was fought at this place and that the stone in question is commemorative of the battle. Leland, writing of the river Alan, says "some historyes cawl it Cablan. By this ryver Arture fawght his last field yn token whereof the people fynd there in plowyng bones and harneys."* Camden enlarges upon this and quotes some lines from a mediæval poet† describing the Camel, under the name of Cambala, as overflowing its banks with the blood of the slain. He adds, however, "It is certain

* Davies Gilbert's *History of Cornwall*, IV., p. 284.

† Marianus Scotus, a learned Scotch Monk, who was related to Venerable Bede, and died in 1086, aged 58. He wrote a chronicle from Jesus Christ to 1083.

(without denying the story concerning Arthur) that we read in Marianus of a bloody battle here between the Britons and Saxons in the year 820.* Carew follows Camden, and adds, "the olde folke thereabouts will shew you a stone bearing *Arthur's* name, though now depraved to *Atry*."† Dr. Borlase read the inscription as CATIN HIC JACIT FILIVS MACARI,‡ but it was pointed out by Mr. Wrey l'Ans in 1814 in a letter to Lysons that the initial letter is L and not C.§ This is manifest on the most cursory inspection of the stone, as found by the members of the Royal Institution of Cornwall on their visit to it during their summer excursion in 1870. An illustration of this stone, from the accurate pencil of the Rev. W. Iago of Bodmin, is given in the Journal of the Institution,|| and we are indebted to the same gentleman for that above. Mr. l'Ans adds "I thought it fixt to remain unmoved from where a (Dowager) Lady Falmouth had it conveyed, viz., from the Bloody Bridge, the traditional scene of one of our Prince Arthur's battles, to a sequestered nook in a quarry on her adjoining estate of Worthy Vale where she then resided;" and further, "the present tenant of the premises had removed it and turning the inscription downwards placed it as a foot-bridge over the adjoining brook."¶ The place where it now lies, which is about a furlong above the bridge, agrees very well with the description of the spot where Lady Falmouth is said to have placed it. It is close to the stream, and may, at some time, have been placed across it. The inscription is now upwards and exposed to injury.

The legend with respect to King Arthur can scarcely be accepted as history. Certainly there is nothing in the stone to support it. All the ancient chroniclers,** however, concur in stating that a great battle was fought in the year 823 between the Britons and Saxons of Devon at a place which the historians write Gafulford†† and Gavelford. Henry of Huntingdon says, many thousands were slain on both sides. It is very probable that the stone commemorates one of the chieftains who fell on that fatal day. There is nothing to mark the deceased as a christian.

* Britannia, vol. I., p. 23.

† Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 391.

|| Journal, 1870, p. xxxix.

** An. Dcccxxij. This year there was a battle between the Welsh and the men of Devon at Gafulford. (Saxon Chron., Mon. Hist. Brit., p. 342.)

A.D. 822 "Post annum siquidem, coaptatum est bellum aversus Britannos in provincia Defna, in cognominato loco Gafulforda." (Ethelwerdi Chronicorum, Lib. iii., Ibid. 510.)

An. Dcccxxij. "Britones in loco qui dicitur Gafulford a Domnariensibus cæsi sunt." (Florentij Wigorniensis Chronicon, Ibid. 54.)

A.D. 823. "Eodem anno maximum prælium fuerat inter Brittones et gentem Davenescire apud Gavelford; ubi multa millia utrinque corruerunt." (Henry of Huntingdon, lib. iv., Ibid., p. 733.)

Roger de Hovedon uses the same words as Henry of Huntingdon. Part i., p. 49.

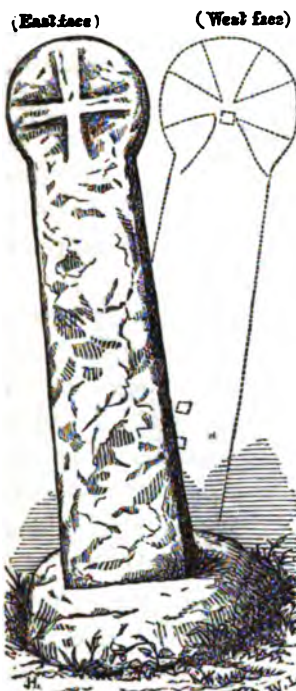
†† Dr. Bannister makes Gaffelford and Camelford synonymous. Glossary 50.

† Survey of Cornwall, p. 122b.

§ Brit. Mus. Addl. M.S., 9418, fo. 112.

¶ Brit. Mus. Addl. M.S. 9418, fo. 114.

EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS.

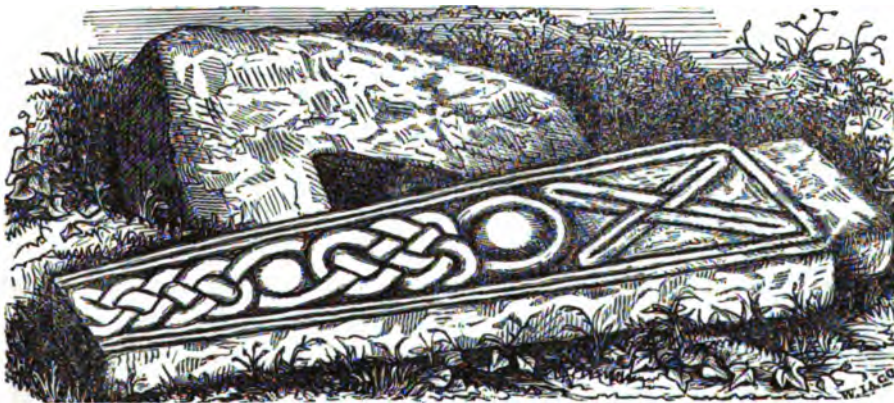


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Of these remains of the piety of the early Christian inhabitants of Cornwall we have discovered the following examples only in the two parishes of which we are now treating.

No. 26. Now stands on a piece of waste ground on the south of the Churchyard of Forrabury. It is fixed in a base of rough stone, and is 5 feet 6 inches in height. The shaft is 1 foot 2 inches in breadth at the base, and an inch less at the neck; whilst the head is 1 foot 4 inches in diameter: in thickness it is 8 inches. The symbol is of the Greek type, less pronounced on the east than on the west face. It is not in its original site, and has, at some time, been used as a gate post, as shewn by the holes at the back: a view of the west face has been engraved by Blight. Near its present position, however, there is a field called "Cross Park," adjoining which are two others designated, respectively, "Middle Century" and "Western Century," the former being next to "Cross Park." They are numbered 74, 75, and 76 on the tithe map. It is likely that the cross formerly stood by the side of the ancient way near to the field which from it has derived its name.

No. 27. There stood formerly on "Waterpit Down," in the parish of Minster, a very fine way-side cross, the base of which still remains *in situ* at the angle formed by the junction of the ancient roads from Tregaer, in St. Kew, and Tintagel to Warb-



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stow Beacon, &c. It is of an irregular form, inclining to a square, the sides of which measure about five feet. The great mortice which received the tenon at the foot of the shaft is still open. The shaft itself was removed about seventeen years ago to a neighbouring farm, called Trekeek, where it forms the base upon which works the pivot of the horse-power of a threshing machine there set up. This shaft measures 7 feet 6 inches in height, exclusive of the length of the tenon, which is 11 inches additional. It is 2 feet 4 inches in breadth at the shoulder of the tenon, tapering off to 1.6 inches. On the top is a mortice to receive a tenon in the head for the purpose of fixing it. The face of the shaft is elaborately ornamented, the upper part being adorned with interlaced matwork, inclosing discs, circles, or bosses, below which is an interlaced cross. At each side are two incised lines, forming a border. It would seem to be of early Saxon date. The lower side could not be examined.

There has recently been erected in the Churchyard at Lesnewth, which is about two miles from the site of this cross, upon a modern shaft presented by Mr. Beresford Hope, the head of an ancient cross, which, from its size and material, would appear to be the original head of the Cross of "Waterpitt Down." The head is 2 feet 6 inches across the face, and the symbol is of the Greek type within a marginal rim. It lay for a considerable time on a waste piece of ground on the east side of the Churchyard, and at the time that the Rev. G. W. Manning, now Rector of St. Petroc Minor, was Curate of Lesnewth, he expressed a wish to set it up in the Churchyard; but the farmer, on whose ground it was, objected, saying he should have it converted into a "pig's trough." For this purpose, it is said, he had it hollowed out on one side, but the excavation is too shallow for such a purpose, and it would appear as though the only object was to destroy the sacred symbol, and this conjecture is strengthened by the fact that an attempt has been made to efface the cross on the other side.

ANCIENT ROADS.

In early times Tintagel was one of the most important positions in the county, and we cannot be surprised to find ancient roads converging towards it from other hill fortresses. Several such roads cross the parishes of Forrabury and Minster. Perhaps one of the most important was the road from Warbstow Beacon, passing by Titchbarrow, which is situate at the most south-eastern point of the parish of Lesnewth, where it was crossed by the great road leading from Stratton and the north through the site of the present town of Camelford to Michaelstow Beacon. At about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Titchbarrow, on the way to Tintagel, a road branched off, which at the distance of another $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles again divided; one branch leading to the Creek at Boscastle, and the other to Trevalga, at which places, respectively, they fell into the road leading from Stratton coastwise to Tintagel. Returning again to the road from Titchbarrow to Tintagel, at Waterpit Down, within the distance of a mile from the branch first above alluded to,

we find another road branching off at a very acute angle, which, passing along the south side of the Down, leads through the parish of St. Teath, and passing close by the great British earthwork at Tregare, in St. Kew, proceeds by Endellion Church into St. Minver. In the narrow angle at the last mentioned junction stood a very fine way-side cross, the base of which still remains in situ: see ante No. 27, p. 585.

Waterpit Down, within these last thirty years, has been enclosed and the track along the south side has been broken up and brought into cultivation.

THE RECTORY OF FORRABURY.

This benefice was valued at 20s. at the time of Pope Nicholas's taxation, as it was under the valuation of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester in 1294;* and also at the levying of the ninth sheaf, the ninth fleece, and the ninth lamb in 15th Edward III. (1341), which were so sold to John Hore, Peter Rycheman, and John Glovere.† At Wosley's valuation in 1535 it was rated at £4 12s. 6d.‡ at which it now stands in the king's books.§

There are in the parish 326 acres of tithable land: viz. arable, 270 acres 3 roods 6 perches; meadow, 6 acres 3 roods 39 perches; common, 39 acres 0 roods 20 perches; and glebe, 9 acres 0 roods 15 perches;|| and in 1839 the tithes were commuted at £62 10s. 0d. per annum, exclusive of £2 10s. 0d., per annum chargeable on the glebe when not in the manurance of the Rector. An interesting description of the glebe and rectory is given in certain terriers preserved in the Bishop's Registry (see App. No. I, A. 1 and 2). It is singular that in the earlier documents the glebe lands are described as being bounded on the north side by the King's highway, whereas now the rectory house, gardens, &c., are situate on the *south* of the highway. We can only account for this discrepancy upon the theory that the road has been diverted, and there are not wanting some indications of this, though it is not easy to see for what reason it could have been done; and this supposition would seem to be strengthened by the fact that the meadow on the north of the road which contains just one acre of ground, is called "Fore-door-meadow;" pointing it out as identical with the close mentioned in item three of the Terrier of 1679.

The advowson of the Church anciently belonged to the family of Boterell, and, together with the Churches of Knowstone and Molland, co. Devon, with the lands, tithes, and fisheries, and all other their appurtenances, were granted by William de Boterell

* Bishop Bronescombe's Register.

† Inquisitiones Nonarum, p. 345.

‡ Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. iii., p. 202.

§ £4 12s. 8½d. according to the survey returned to the crown by John Vesey, Bishop of Exeter, on 3rd November 1536, pursuant to a writ dated from Westminster on 20th July in that year. Bishop Vesey's Register, vol. ii., pp. 86-100.

|| The total area of the glebe, including the Church and Churchyard which occupy 3 roods 16 perches, is 13 acres 2 roods 21 perches.

to the Abbey of Hartland, which gift was confirmed by charter of King Richard I.* The Church of Forrabury remained vested in the Abbot and Convent of Hartland until the dissolution of the monasteries. It appears from the taxation of the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, cited above, that the Abbot of Hartland received of the Church 7s., and that the tenth was 8d. This pension continued to be paid out of the benefice down to the time of the dissolution; for in the Valor Ecclesiasticus it appears that Thomas Pope, the last Abbot, received of the Rector of Forbery, an annual pension of 7s. (Oliver's Monasticon, p. 215).

The benefice continued in the Crown for a considerable period. Queen Elizabeth presented in 1581, but soon afterwards it passed to John Hender, and from him to William Cotton, who presented in 1615; and it has since descended with the Cotton estates.

The old Rectory House of Forrabury was a very ancient building, and as described in the terrier of 1679 (Appendix No. I, A. 2) of small extent; but it is said to have been enlarged about the year 1711 by the Rev. James Amy, then Rector. Soon after the induction of the present Rector it was removed and the present convenient parsonage erected on the site.

INSTITUTIONS TO FORRABURY.

- 1308, October 2nd - William de Stonhouse, Clerk,† Rector of Forbury, obtained dispensation of absence for two years to study at some college or university for general learning, with the restriction that within a year he should report to his Superior, or, having passed, go into residence at his Church, he providing that the offices of the Church should be performed during his absence. Bishop Stapeldon's Register, fo. 56. This license was renewed on 12th September 1310.
- 1349, May 27th - Robert de Wynscote, Sub-deacon,‡ was admitted to the Church of Ferebyri upon the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Hertilond.
- 1350, November 22nd - John atte Pitte, Priest,§ was instituted to the Church of Forbyri upon the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Herteland, the true patron.
- 1361, December 12th - Robert de Nywalegh, Priest,|| was instituted to the Church of Forebury on the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Hertlond, the true patron.
- not known - Thomas Trebyon.

* Vide Charter Roll, 38th Edward III., No. 1., and Pat. Roll, 5th Edward IV., part iii., m. 13. Inspex.

† Bishop Stapledon's Register, fo. 35.

§ Ibid., fo. 94.

‡ Bishop Grandison's Register, fo. 80.

|| Ibid., fo. 146.

- 1447, September 28th - John Perkyn* was instituted to the Church of Forbery, vacant by the resignation of Thomas Trebyon, upon the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Hartland.
- 1457, June 23rd - Richard Yerrell, Rector of Forraby, on a commission concerning the Church of St. Mabyn. Nevile, 71.
- 1457, January 12th - Sir Robert Crayne, Chaplain,† was admitted to the Parish Church of Forbury, vacant by the death of Richard Yerle, the last Rector, upon the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Hartland, in the person of Hugh, Parson of Michaelstow, their procurator.
- 1459, July 20th - John Hender, Chaplain,‡ instituted to the Parish Church of Forbury, vacant by the resignation of Robert Caron, the last Rector, upon the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Hartland.
- 1488, February 16th - Sir William Bylke, Chaplain,§ was admitted to the Parish Church of Forbury, vacant by the death of John Hendre, the last Rector, upon the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Hartland.
- 1489, July 2nd - Sir William Androw, Chaplain,|| was admitted upon the resignation of William Bylke,¶ patronage as above.
- not known - William Helier.
- 1509, February 27th - John Stappe, Chaplain,** instituted to the Church of Forbury, vacant by the resignation of William Helier, last Rector, upon the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Hartland.
- 1527, May 5th - Richard Thomlyn, Chaplain,†† instituted to the Church of Forbury vacant by the death of John Stapp, the last Rector, upon the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of Hartland.
- 1544, February 10th - Walter Perys, Chaplain,‡‡ instituted to the Church of Forbury, upon the death of Richard Tomlyn, Clerk, last Rector, upon the presentation of King Henry VIII.
- 1572, March 11th - Thomas Corwarden, Clerk,§§ was admitted upon the resignation of the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of the Queen.
- not known - John Hart.||||

* Bishop Lacey's Register, vol. ii., p. 233.

† Bishop Nevill's Register, fo. 6.

‡ Ibid., fo. 11. John Hender, Rector of Forraby, included in a commission concerning a Prebend of Endellion, 15th January 1461, Nevill, 83.

§ Ibid., fo. 105.

|| Ibid., fo. 107.

¶ Instituted to Lesnewth 5th May, Nevill, fo. 106.

** Bishop Oldham's Register, fo. 40.

†† Bishop Voysey's Register, fo. 31.

‡‡ Ibid., fo. 115.

§§ Bishop Bradbridge's Register, fo. 11.

|||| 1580, John Hart, Parson of Forabery and Curate of Lesnewth, buried 1st January (Parish Register, Lesnewth.)

- 1580, February 6th - Sir Ralph Maynwaringe, Clerk,* was admitted to the Parish Church of Forrabury, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of the Queen.
- 1581, January 18th - William Evans, Clerk,† was admitted to the Parish Church of Forrabury, vacant by the resignation of Ralph Maynwaringe, upon the presentation of the Queen.
- 1615, August 25th - Nicholas Yeates, Clerk,‡ was admitted to the Church of Forebury, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of William Cotton, Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, the true patron.
- 1624, August 21st - John Kempe, Clerk, M.A.,§ was admitted to the Rectory of Forrabury, vacant by the resignation of Nicholas Yeates, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of William Cotton, Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Exeter.
- 1630, March 31st - John Cottle, Clerk, M.A.,|| was admitted to the Rectory of Fotherbury, vacant by the death of John Kempe, the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of William Cotton, Clerk, M.A., and Elizabeth his wife.
- not known - [Samuel?] Robbins.¶
- 1691, July 2nd - Thomas Trennick** was admitted to the Rectory of Forraberry, vacant by the death of [Samuel?] Robbins, Clerk, last Rector, upon the presentation of Sir John Cotton, Knt., the true patron.
- 1701, December 23rd - James Amey, Clerk,†† was admitted to the Rectory of Forraberry, vacant by the death of Thomas Trennick, Clerk, the last Rector, upon the presentation of Sir John Cotton, Knt.
- 1737, September 5th - John Edwards, Clerk, B.A.,‡‡ was admitted to the Rectory of Forraberry, vacant by the death of James Amy, Clerk, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Cotton Amy of Botreaux Castle, Esq., the true patron.
- 1751, September 18th - Joseph Thorp, Clerk,§§ was admitted to the Rectory of Forrabury, void by the resignation of John Edwards, the last Rector, upon the presentation of Cotton Amy, Esq. of Botreaux Castle.

* Bishop Bradbridge's Reg., fo. 56.

† Ibid., fo. 67.

‡ Bishop Carey's Register, fo. 104.

§ Bishop Carey's Register, fo. 120.

|| Bishop Hall's Register, fo. 19.

¶ Samuel Robbins signs as "Curate" the terrier of 1679.

** Bishops' Registers, N.S., Vol. iii., p. 110. Matric. at Exeter College, Oxford, 13th April 1674, aged 17, son of William Trenicke of "Mevaglizzy" [Mevagizzy?] in Cornwall, Clerk. B.A. 16th October 1677 (as Trenick.)

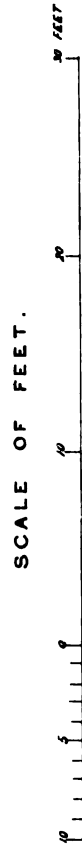
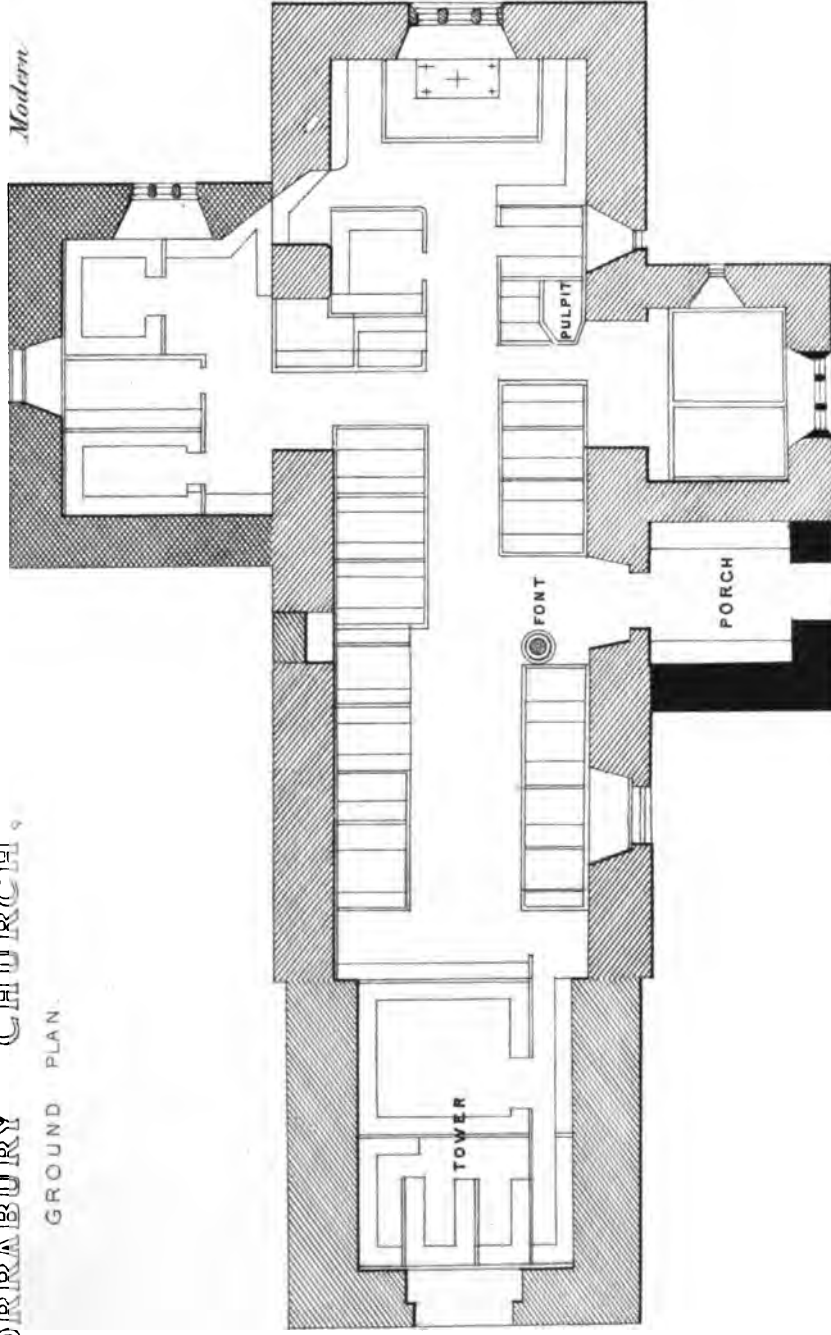
†† Bishops' Registers, N.S., vol. iii., 73. Matric. at Christ Church, Oxford, 31st March 1696, aged 17, son of William Amy, "Pleb." of Tintagel, co. Cornwall. B.A. 17th October 1699.

‡‡ Bishops' Registers, N.S., vol. vii., p. 15.

§§ Bishops' Registers, N.S., vol. viii., fo. 6. Of Catherine Hall Cambridge. A.B., 1740-1; A.M., 1744; S.T.B., 1764. Married at Trevalga to Alice Rickard, 12th May 1743, he being then Curate of the parish. He was buried there, as Rector, 24th August 1779 (having been instituted to that Rectory 18th June 1757, see post). Alice his widow was buried 19th March 1781.

FORABURY CHURCH.

GROUND PLAN.



- 1779, October 18th - Henry Rundle, Clerk,* B.A., was admitted to the Rectory of Forrabury, void by the death of Joseph Thorpe, Clerk, last Incumbent, upon the presentaion of Jonathan Phillips of Botreaux Castle, Esq., and Grace Phillips his wife.
- 1800, April 28th, - Richard Winsloe, Clerk,† was admitted to the Rectory of Forrabury vacant by the death of Henry Rundle, Clerk, upon the presentation of His Majesty King George III. by reason of the lunacy of Ann Amy, spinster, the alternate or joint patroness thereof.
- 1843, January 4th - William John Kirkness,‡ Clerk, M.A., was admitted to the Rectory of Forrabury, vacant by the death of Richard Winsloe, Clerk, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of William Kirknes of Kernick, co. Cornwall, for this turn the true patron.

PARISH CHURCH OF FORRABURY.

The Parish Church of Forrabury (see plate xxi.), which is dedicated to St. Symphorian,§ was a very ancient and interesting structure. When we visited the place in the year 1866, it consisted of Chancel, 11 feet by 13 feet 3 inches; Nave, 33 feet by 14 feet 3 inches; North Chapel, 14 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 7 inches; South Chapel, 11 feet by 7 feet 8 inches; South Porch and Western Tower (see plate xxii). The Chancel was lighted by a modern window of a very bad type, now placed in the tower, which had succeeded a lancet of three unequal lights. There was also a small lancet in the south side of the sanctuary. The Nave had a north door and one modern window. The North Chapel had a triple lancet in the east wall, and a modern window at the north end. In the east wall were a trefoil-headed piscina, and a niche for the image of the saint to whom the Chapel was dedicated. This was at the angle of the window-splay. A singularly large hagioscope opened into the Chancel, over which was another niche. The arches between the Chapel and the Nave were of early Norman, possibly ante-Norman, work resting on plain abaci supported by responds. The south Chapel was much smaller than that on the north. In the east wall was a lancet, built up, and at the south end a third-pointed three-light window. The Chancel was

* Bishops' Register, N.S., vol. ix., fo. 164.

† Bishops' Registers, N.S., vol. ix., p. 142. Matric. at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 18th November 1789, aged 19. Son of Thomas Winsloe, "Armiger" of Exeter; B.C.L., 30th June 1796.

‡ Ibid., vol. xii., fo. 185. Of Queen's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1831; M.A., 1837.

§ S. Symphorian was a native of Autun, in Burgundy, and was baptized by S. Benignus, Apostle of that country, whom Faustus, the father of Symphorian, had received into his house. One day a procession of Cybele passed through the street and Symphorian expressed his contempt for the goddess. He was led before Horacius, the Governor of the Province, who was then at Autun, and sentenced to death. On his way to execution his aged mother encouraged him to play the man for Christ. His head was struck off A.D. 178. S. Euphronius, Bishop of Autun, built a Church under his invocation in the 6th century. He was commemorated on the 22nd August.

separated from the Nave by a carved oak screen of third-pointed work. The font, which is of porphyry, was situate near the south door of the Nave, and remains near the same spot. It is of rude workmanship, apparently of the transition Norman period, and consists of a circular bowl ornamented with incised lines intersecting each other in a kind of lozenge pattern on one side, and on the other side with sort of zig-zag. It has a round thick shaft and stands on a circular base (see plate xxvi., fig. 3); it is said* to have formerly had a square plinth.

In the Nave were some good carved oak bench ends, exhibiting various devices, *e.g.*, emblems of the passion, two keys in saltier, cock and hen, swans swimming, an ape in a sitting position, rabbits in a warren, one at the top of its hole, another coming out and a third just disappearing, as well as various other devices, (see plate xxvi., fig. 6a and 6b). Upon one, which formed the end of the Choir stall, may be seen a priest bare-headed, kneeling and holding a standard desk supporting an open book (fig. 9) The letters A.S. were conspicuous throughout. The pulpit was of the early part of the 17th century, the panels ornamented with the usual Arabesque carving of that period. Some of the bench ends and other carved work of the Church remain upon the Rectory premises. The south porch, which, it is believed, is the only part of the old walls remaining, is third-pointed, the mouldings continuous. Over the inner door is a bracket for an image, and a cross surmounts the gable.

The tower is of three flights, battlemented, with a circular-headed window on each face; door and window on west side. This tower was built about a century ago. There is one modern bell which is destitute of any inscription. It was here in 1779, when a shilling was charged in the churchwarden's account for unhooking it.† The tower stands on high ground, and forms a conspicuous land-mark at sea.

Since 1866, when the notes for the above description were taken, the Church has undergone an entire alteration and enlargement; the north Chapel having been converted into an aisle. Scarcely a vestige of the old work remains. All the carved oak is removed, and the Church is fitted with plain deal benches, with a pulpit of the same material.

The Altar plate consists of a chalice only, purchased in the year 1779-80, at the cost of £5 10s. Od., as appears from the churchwarden's accounts.‡

* Rough Notes of Churches in the Deanery of Trigg Minor. Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, 1861, sheet 22.

† There is a tradition that the ship bearing a peal of bells for this Church was wrecked on entering the harbour; and that during the terrific storms which visit this rock-bound coast the Botreaux bells may be heard sweetly chiming beneath the raging billows. The Rev. R. S. Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow, has made it the subject of one of his pretty ballads:

"Still when the storm of Botreaux's waves,
Is wakening in his weedy caves:
Those bells that sullen surges hide,
Peal their deep notes beneath the tide;
Come to thy God in time!"—

"Cornish Ballads and other Poems," London, 1869.

S. C. Gilbert and other writers have attributed this tradition to Minster.

‡ According to custom, there is only one Churchwarden for this parish, and he is appointed by the Rector.

REGISTERS.

The registers of the parish of Forrabury commence in 1710. The earlier registers of this parish and of Minster were, it is said, sometime kept at the Manor House, and were accidentally destroyed by a fire which consumed a portion of that building. In the existing volume are contained all the entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials down to 1810. The entries seem to have been loosely and irregularly made: there are no records for the years 1734 and 1735.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVE STONES.

ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CHANCEL.

(1). In memory of George Brian, Clerk, A.B., formerly of Exeter College, Oxon, late Curate of the parishes of Forrabury and Minster. He died 30th Aug^t 1825, aged 30 years. Also of Mary Symons, wife of the above named George Brian; she died 21st May 1827, aged 31 years. Also to the memory of John Sydenham, the infant son of the said George Brian and Mary his wife, who died Jan^y. 27th 1824.

ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CHANCEL.

(2). Near this spot are deposited the mortal remains of William Cole, Esq., of this parish. He departed this life on the 30th of Dec^r. 1839. This monument is erected as a tribute of respect to his memory, and also to that of Jane his wife (who died on the 4th of January 1830, in the 73th year of her age) by their affectionate daughter Nancy Cole. Also to the memory of Mary and Betsy their daughters.

"All flesh is as grass, and all the glory of man as the flower of grass. The grass withereth, and the flower thereof fadeth away: But the word of the Lord endureth for ever." Peter I., 24-25.

IN THE SOUTH CHAPEL.

(3). In affectionate remembrance of Thomas James, who died 3rd August 1844, aged 57 years. Also Maria his wife, who died 7th January 1848, aged 39 years. Also of Thomas P. James their grandson, who died 5th April 1852, aged 17 years.

IN THE CHURCHYARD.

(4). Here lyeth the body of Grace, the wife of Samuel Mitchell, who was buried the 20th day of November in the year of our Lord 1679.

(5). In remembrance of Harriet Huntridge, widow of John Embling, Esq., B.N., who died Nov^r. 29th 1854, aged 73 years.

"Whose faith follow, considering the end of her conversation, Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, and to-day, and for ever." Heb. xii., ver. 7-8.

And of Harriet Huntridge Embling, daughter of the above, who died March 28th 1865, aged 49 years.

On a Cenotaph within Iron Railings.

(6). UNDER THIS MONUMENT IS THE GRAVE OF THOMAS POPE ROSEVEAR OF THIS PARISH, WHO DIED THE 17TH OF DECEMBER 1853, AGED 72 YEARS.

(7). Corpus Stephani Morehouse de Okehampton Comitatu Devonise hic depositum fuit primo die Martii anno ætatis suæ Sexagesimo quarto et Domini Nostri 1759.

(8). Here lieth the body of Charles, the son of Charles and Sarah Morehouse of this parish, who was buried on the Twenty-second day of September in the Tenth year of his age, and in the year of our Lord God 1792.

Also, here lieth the body of Charles Morehouse, y^e father of the above Charles Morehouse of this parish, who was buried the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord God 1794, aged 73.

(9). Sacred to the memory of Thomas Webb Ward of Boscastle Bridge, in this parish, who departed this life on the 11th day of August 1863, aged 38 years.

He is not dead but sleepeth.

Also of his son, Stephen John, who died the 11th day of March 1867, aged 7 months, and of his son, William John, who died the 29th day of June 1868, aged 4 months.

Jesus said, Suffer little children to come unto me.

(10). Sacred to the memory of Mary Elizabeth Harris, youngest daughter of John Webber Harris, Esq., of Clapham, in the County of Surrey, who departed this life on the 25th Aug. 1851, in the 22 year of her age.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.—Rev^a Chap^r 14, ver^e 13.

(11). Here lieth the body of James Benoke, who was buried the xvijth day of November, in the year of our Lord 1742, aged xix.

Near unto this tomb lieth the bodye of John Evans, Joseph Evans and James Evans, the sons of John Evans of this parish, and uncles to the said James Benoke, the son of Humphry Benoke and Joan his wife.

(12). On a slab, with an inscription around the margin, in these words:

Here lieth buried, the body of Roger Gayer, Gent., who died the 25th day of December 1647.

All things beneath must fade, both earth and skie

Shrink to an atome—death itself must die—

Then weepe noe more, for feares no merit have

To worke redemption from th' all conqu'ring grave.

In removing the flooring of the porch, during the alteration of the Church, a broken monumental stone was found with the following inscription:

(13). Here lyeth the body of [Mary] wife of Samuel Robins, Rector of Trevalga [she was the daughter of] John Cottle, Gent., who was buried the 16 day of May in the year of [our Lord] 1688.

My bones here by my father's bones do lye
My soul in Abraham's bosom is on high.

The words within brackets are wanting but have been supplied by the Rector from other sources.

(14). On a similar stone:

Johan, the wife of John Tubb, was buried y^e 27th of December 1644. John their sonne buried the 17th day of May 1647.

Thus hee with whom I travelled in my wombe,
Takes up his lodgings with me in my tombe,
A deare and welcome guest: to whom I gave
My life, my houle, should I denie my grave.
Dust rest with dust till that your soules divine,
You reassume and both in glory shine.

(15)*. Hic Jacet Reverendus Samuel Robins Ecclesiæ De Treualga, ac huius Ecclesie olim Rector qui obiit 19^o die Aprilis 1691^o

Vrnis vrna manet sua sunt
et fata sepulchris ac mihi fundata
et urbe manente domus.

Also here lyeth the body of John, the onely son of Samuell Robins and Mary his wife, who departed this life the 4th day of May, An^o Dom. 1695, aged 12 years.

(16). Here lyeth the body of Humphry Iew of this Parish, who was buried the 5th day of September, anno dom. 1718. Also Humphry James was buried under this same tombstone the 19th day of July 1737, aged 25 years.

Stay passenger, who ere thou be
Let this my death admonish thee
for strength & youth I was in prime
and yet cut of in the midst of time
(by accident) the boistrous sea
I to my grave was sent that way
& when death doth come to thee,
Even as I am so shalt thou be.

* Removed from the Chancel at the time of the alterations.

TALKARN, *alias* TALKARNE, *alias* MINSTER PRIORY.

In a most romantic and lovely spur of the valley through which flows the small river Valency, that empties itself into the creek at Boscastle, there was, anciently, a cell of the alien Priory of St. Sergius of Anjou. The site is still marked by the Parish Church, though not a fragment of the priory itself can be traced.

It was founded by William, son of Nicholas (Boterel or Botreaux) who, for the good of his own soul and the souls of his ancestors, with pious devotion granted the Church of St. Merthiane of "La Minster" with its appurtenances, and the land called Kennegi and Trelay, to God and the Monks of St. Sergius of Anjou there serving God, for ever, in pure alms. He also granted to the same Monks his Manor of Polefant* with its appurtenances, except royal service, which it was provided the Monks should pay to him and his heirs. He also granted to them the moiety of the tithes of the demesne lands of Wolvedeston,† Trefoward, Tredawell, Trevaga, and Holewode, in pure alms (Appendix II. B). The grantor was probably William de Boterel, who married Alice Corbet. This charter was confirmed by Henry Marshall, Bishop of Exeter, 1194-1206.

William de Botreaux,‡ grandson of the above, for the love of God and for the good of his soul, confirmed to God and to the Church of S. Merthiane and the Monks there serving God, for ever, the grant of his ancestors, William son of Nicholas, and Aufre son of Ruald;§ and in his charter (Appendix II. D) he describes the boundaries of the land called Kennegi and Trelay, such boundaries being "as the rivulet flows from Nadderwell and meets the crossway (bivio), and so from Nadderwell as the foss extends towards the mountain as far as to the foss of Karkeberloe, and thence as a certain way leads to the earthwork (vallum) as far as the well of Helem, and thence as the earthwork projects as far as Nunnewell, and thence against the earthwork as far as Minichelake, and thence to the crossway." He also provided that if the Monks should choose to use his mill they must grind after the corn which should be in the "hopper" (trimodio), and render so much as is accustomed, but if they are willing to await their turn they may grind without any custom.|| He also granted them common pannage in his wood, and common of pasture for the Monks and their men with grantor's men when they should

* Prior de Minstre tenet 1 par. feod. Mort. in Polifant 3rd Henry IV. (Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. vi., Part II., p. 1045.)

† The Manor of Woolcedon in the parish of Poundestock, the moiety of the tithes of which are still enjoyed by the Rector of Minster, as are also the moiety of the tithes of Tredawle, and other lands in Alternon.

‡ William de Botreaux son of this William and Sibella his wife, confirmed his father's grant, but reserved to himself out of the Prior's wood a sufficient quantity of wood for fuel for one plough land, to be taken with the Prior's license and under his inspection (Appendix II. E.)

§ Aufre, son of Ruald, was one of the witnesses to the charter of William son of Nicholas.

|| The apparent object of this provision was to give the Monks the priority over others who brought grist. The Monks were not to be obliged to wait their turn (*cursum suum expectare*).

be together, and all necessary fuel from grantor's turbary (*blestario*)* whensoever they will.

The alien Priories in England, being generally cells of Abbeys in France founded by Norman nobles, held their possessions by a very uncertain tenure. Whenever a war broke out with France they were seized into the King's hands, or very heavily taxed. Thus we find that from 25th to 29th Edward I., Brother Philip, Prior of Tuardreyt (Tywardreth), to which this cell or Priory of Minster was subordinate, paid no less a sum than £45 a year for the taxation of his house—a very large amount in those days.† Again in the 18th Edward II., we find a writ, tested at Westminster 7th November, was issued to Reginald de Botreaux and Richard Beaupre, keepers of the religious houses of aliens in the power and dominion of the King of France within the County of Cornwall, commanding that they should make inquisition and certify into the exchequer the value of all the profits, goods, and chattels of all alien religious houses, and of all secular persons. The inquisition made in obedience to this writ gives us a curious insight into the possessions of the Priory of Minster at that period. It is dated at "Munster" on Monday in the feast of St. Martin, 18th Edward II. (1324) (vide Appendix II., F), and in January of the same year a further writ was issued to the same keepers authorising the re-delivery of the said goods to the Prior (see Indenture of Delivery, Appendix II., G). The appraisement of the property, as shewing the value of money in the early part of the fourteenth century, is of great interest.

On 24th July 1307, a similar extent was taken between William de Hardeshall, Clerk, and John Hamely, Sheriff of Cornwall, which has been printed by Dr. Oliver.‡ Whilst William Decimarius (the Tither) was Prior 1349-1374, the value of the receipts of the Priory, as certified by Bishop Brentingham to King Edward III., was ten marks and seven pence half-penny from the Church of Minster, and nine pence half-penny from the Chapel of Botreaux Castle.§ This was, it is presumed, on the occasion of the seizin of the Priory by the King on account of the war with France.

In Hilary Term 1383-4, a writ of Quare Impedit was issued at the suit of the King against William de Botreaux and the Prior of St. Nicholas at Exeter concerning the presentation of a fit person to the Church of Talkarn. On the part of the King it was urged that the Abbot of SS. Sergius and Bacchus at Anjou, an alien, was seized of the advowson and presented a certain William Decimarius in the time of King Edward III., who upon that presentation had been instituted; that afterwards, the Church becoming vacant by the death of the said William, the Bishop of Exeter, in consequence of the negligence of the said Abbot to present for more than six months, admitted a certain Miles Andrew in the time of King Edward III.; and that afterwards the King had seized

* The term "*blestario*" is not infrequently found in ancient charters relating to Cornwall, and signifies "turbary." The name of the parish of Blialand, anciently written Bleston, Bluston, and Bliston, situate in the heart of the turf district, would seem to have been derived from this term.

† Excheq. Miscellanea. Alien Priories $\frac{4}{2}$ to $\frac{4}{14}$

‡ Monasticon Exon, p. 66.

6 M²

§ Ibid., p. 63.

the advowson into his hands, together with all other the possessions of the said Abbot in England, on account of the war with France, because the said Abbot was an alien and in the power of the King of France. That afterwards the Church became vacant by the death of the aforesaid Miles, and having been taken into the hands of the King, for the reasons above stated, had upon the death of King Edward III. devolved upon the present King, to whom, now, the right of presentation justly pertained, and that he had been impeded in the presentation by the said William.

William de Botreaux pleaded that a certain Reginald de Botreaux his grandfather had been seized of the said advowson, as his ancestors had been from beyond the memory of man, and that he had presented a certain John Kellygore, who upon that presentation had been admitted* in the time of King Edward III.; and that the Church having become vacant by the death of the said John Kellygore the said William de Botreaux presented the aforesaid William Decimarius, who upon that presentation was admitted; and the Church having again become vacant by the death of the said William, William de Botreaux had presented the aforesaid Miles Andrew, who upon that presentation was admitted.

The case was referred to the Justices of Assize for the county, and was heard at Launceston on Monday next after the Sunday in Ramis Palmaram (Palm Sunday) the same year. The jury found that William Decimarius was not admitted upon the presentation of the Abbot as alleged by William de Botreaux, but upon that of Edward late Prince of Wales as in the right of the said William de Botreaux then within age and in the custody of the said Prince, therefore it was considered that William de Botreaux should be discharged, sine die, saving the right of the King to appeal.†

Notwithstanding this verdict, a glance at the list of Institutions will shew that the allegations made on behalf of the King were much more consistent with the facts as shewn by the Bishops' Registers than were those of William de Botreaux. Whether or not the verdict were reversed on appeal we cannot say; but we find that the advowson was soon afterwards restored to the King, if not to the Abbot. Upon the deposition of Richard II. in 1399, the King of France refused to recognise the title of Henry IV. to the crown and prepared to invade England; and Henry upon the petition of the Commons House of Parliament in 1402 again seized upon the alien Priories. The Priory would seem to have ceased to exist here in 1407, when Reginald de Wellesleigh was presented to the Rectory by King Henry IV., thus preceding the general suppression of the alien Priories throughout England under the statute of the 2nd Henry V. Soon afterwards the advowson had passed to the family of the original founder, and William de Botreaux presented in 1439. The advowson continued vested in that family and its representatives until 1574, when it was alienated to John Hender as parcel of the Manor and Honour of Worthevale, and has descended with that manor to Miss Hellyar the now patron.

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas the Church of Talkarn, *alias* Minstre, was rated

* We have not been able to trace any record of this institution in the Bishops' Registers.

† De Banco Rolls, 7th Richard II., Hilary.

at £5; and in 1340 the ninth sheaf, fleece, and lamb were taxed at the same rate and so sold to John Leigh, Jordan Trebik, Henry Denche, and Geoffry Colman; and of fifteenths there were none.* In 1535 the great and small tithes with the agistment of the glebe, beyond 8s. 9½d. payable for procurations, were valued at £22 17s. 10½d., which is now the value in the King's Books.†

The titheable land in the parish is estimated at 3000 acres, comprising 2025 acres arable, 20 acres meadow and pasture, 141 acres woodland, and 40 acres of glebe.

In 1839 the tithes were commuted at £261 10s., exclusive of a tithe rent charge of £6 10s. on the glebe when not in the manurance of the Rector.

The Rector in virtue of his benefice is also Lord of the Manor of Polyfant under the grant before cited, page 596. Soon after the Reformation the following regulations with respect to the manor passed into a law, and still continue in force between the Rector of Minster and his tenants. It was agreed that the Reeve must be a resident within the manor and be chosen regularly every two years; that a fine of £30 0s. 1d. should be paid by the tenants upon the induction of every new Rector, and rent amounting to £4 per annum: that 6s. 8d. should be paid as a fine upon the surrender of a tenement, and four pence as admittance to the same; and 10s. 6d. for a special court. That the lord should be entitled as a heriot on the death of every tenant to the best beast or to £6 6s. in lieu.

In the year 1589 an attempt was made by the Lord of the Manor of Worthevale, as patron of the benefice, and the Rector of Minster, to extend the privileges of the Rector as Lord of the Manor of Polyfant, as appears from a MS. still extant. The Rector, Francis Gayer, having resigned the benefice in favour of John Trevillian it appears that John Hender, who had a few years before acquired the patronage of the Church, William Hender his father, Francis Gayer, the then late Rector, and John Trevillian his successor combined in an endeavour to exact from the tenants the fine upon inductions to a vacancy arising from a resignation, as would have been due on institution on account of a death vacancy. Upon a hearing in chancery it was decided by Lord Chancellor Hatton that the fine was due only upon induction to a vacancy caused by death, and the plaintiffs were non-suited.

It appears from a terrier of the possessions* of the Rectory dated 2nd September 1628, that the manor consisted of nine tenements, and that in addition to the above privileges the Rector of Minster was entitled to all estrays within the manor. The same terrier further shews that to the parsonage belonged the moiety of the sheaf tithe of the Manor of Woulston holme in the parish of Poundstock,‡ containing twenty-two tenements or thereabouts, and tithe out of Alternun and St. Cleather.§

* Inquisitiones Nonarum, p. 245. The fifteenths were assessed upon the agriculture and store of sheep of the burgesses and townsmen.

† Valor Ecclesiasticus, vol. III., p. 402.

‡ In 36 Henry VI. (1452) Sir William de Botreaux obtained a prohibition against Edmund Lacy, Bishop of Exeter, for entertaining a suit between Thomas Hogg, Parson of Talcarnie or Minster, and the Rector and Fellows of St. Mary's College, Slapton, respecting the right to a moiety of the tithes of the parish of Poundstock. Year Book, 36th Henry VI., p. 13.

§ Original terrier in the Bishops' Registry at Exeter, see Appendix I., B. 1. The Manor of Woulston is hold of the Manor of Worthevale at a high rent of one penny per annum and suit at court or two shillings. See terrier post, under *Worthevale*. No tithes are now received by the Rector out of lands in St. Cleather.

It appears from the tithe apportionment of the Parish of Poundstock made in 1843, that the moiety of the tithes of the tenements belonging to the Rector of Minster in that parish were commuted at £30 a year; and the tithe apportionment of the Parish of Alternun made in 1841 allots to the same Rector, in respect to a moiety of the tithes of corn and grain and of hay in Trevages and other tenements in that parish, the commuted rentcharge of £13 14s. a year. Nothing however is assigned to him of the tithes of St. Cleather.

The Rectory House of Minster, which was probably the old Priory, is described in the terrier of 27th April 1680 (Appendix No. I., B. 2), as ranged on the eastern and western sides of a court. It was situate on the north side of the Church, and the Church would in effect form the south side of a square, the north side opening into the valley forming the approach. Heaps of rubbish now exist upon the site, and immediately contiguous to it, under an ancient white thorn tree, is a beautiful spring of water, the well being filled in with rubbish. A carriage road issuing from the lane, immediately opposite to the east end of the Church, may still be traced winding round to the site, and adjoining it is a foot-worn flight of steps cut in the natural and solid rock.

The house, it is said, was allowed to fall into dilapidation, under a dispensation granted by Bishop Trelawny, during the incumbency of the Rev. James Amy, who held also the Rectory of Forrabury and was resident there; and it was taken down and entirely demolished under a license granted by Bishop Keppel on 1st October 1765, but it would seem doubtful from the instrument whether the Bishop was aware that under the description of "an old house upon the Rectory" he was sanctioning the destruction of the Rectory House (see Appendix I., 3).

PRIORS OF TALKARN *alias* MINSTER.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1263, 7th Kalends of September | Friar Geoffry de Swansseye* was instituted to the government of the Priory of Talchar on the presentation of Reginald de Botreaux and Brother Geoffry of the Priory of Thiwardratt (Tywardreth) Procurators of the Abbot and Convent of Anjou. |
| 1266, Vigil of Easter | Robert de Stormy, Sub-deacon,† was admitted to the Church of Minster upon the presentation of Sir John Bozon. |
| not known | - Philip. He was licensed by Bishop Stapledon to go abroad on 2nd April 1311, but upon the positive condition of returning to his post at the ensuing Pentecost.‡ |

* Bishop Bronescombe's Register, fo. 33.

† Ibid, fo. 33. Robert de Stormy occurs as Prior in an agreement made on Monday next after the feast of St. Gregory the Pope (9th March) 1289 with Sir William de Botreaux respecting a mill in Trelaya. (Original, penes Lord Arundell of Wardour, Oliver's Monasticon, p. 63. Also Assize Rolls, 16th Edward I.

N
2 } 6, m. 20.
6

‡ Bishop Stapledon's Register, fo. 68.

- 1313, February 26th - Richard Portel.
- 1323, July 20th - William Bouges,* Monk of St. Sergius in Anjou, was collated to the Priory of Talkarn, otherwise Minster, by lapse.
- 1335, October 7th - Gehol or Joel de Perrer was admitted.
- 1341, September 20th - Friar William de la Hane,† Monk of the Order of St. Benedict and Priest, was collated to the Priory, or Parish Church, of Talkarn, otherwise of the Minster, vacant and in the Bishop's collation this turn by reason that the Abbot of the Monastery of SS. Sergius and Bachus, the patron, had presented a Priest notoriously unworthy.
- 1349, July 8th - Friar William Decimarius was instituted to the Priory of "La Minstre," upon the presentation of the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of SS. Sergius and Bachus.
- 1374, March 12th - Miletus Andree, Monk,‡ was collated (by lapse of time) to the Priory of Minster, vacant by the death of Friar William Decimarius last Prior.
- 1385, January 26th - John de Stratton,§ Monk of Westminster, of the Order of St. Benedict, and Priest, was collated to the Priory of the Church of the Mynster *alias* Talkarn.

INSTITUTIONS OF RECTORS.

- 1407, June 16th - Reginald Welleslegh, Clerk,|| was instituted to the Church and Parish of Talkarn upon the presentation of King Henry IV.
- not known - Roger Bradeway.
- 1439, September 18th Thomas Swyft, B.L.L.,¶ was instituted to the Parish Church of Talcarnum [Mynstre] vacant by the resignation of Roger Bradeway, the last Rector, upon the presentation of William de Botreaux, the true patron.
- 1452 - Thomas Hogg.**
- not known - John Perkyns.

* Bishop Stapledon's Register, fo. 176. This Prior was translated to Tywardreth on 17th November 1333 (Oliver's Monasticon, p. 63.)

† Bishop Grandisson's Register, fo. 83.

‡ Bishop Brentingham's Register, fo. 32.

§ Ibid., fo. 96. John de Stratton occurs as Prior 2nd June 1386 (Oliver's Monasticon, p. 64). He also occurs in 1388, when he was sued by John Welford, citizen and goldsmith of London, for a debt of twenty marks. He did not, however, appear, and, being a Clerk a mandate was issued to Thomas Bishop of Exeter commanding that he should cause him to appear in the Octave of St. Martin (De Banco Rolls, 11th Richard II., Trinity, m 388.)

|| Bishop Stafford's Register, fo. 102.

¶ Bishop Lacey's Register ii., folio 18.

** Our only knowledge of this Rector arises from the proceedings referred to. Ante, p. 699, n. †.

- 1468, May 3rd - Richard Olyver, Chaplain,* was instituted to the parish of Mynstre and Botreaux Castle, vacant by the death of John Perkyns the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Margaret Lady of Hungerford and Botreaux.
- not known - Edward Willoughby.
- 1487, February 23rd - Nicholas Morton† was instituted to the Church of S. Metherriane the Virgin of Minster, vacant by the resignation of Edward Willoughby, last Rector, upon the presentation of the Lord Hastings, Hungerford and Botreaux, the true patron.
- 1507, November 2nd John Trelawny‡ was instituted to the Church of Minstre *alias* Talcarn, vacant by the resignation of Nicholas Morton, last Rector, upon the presentation of Lady Mary Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, and Molyns, the true patron.
- 1536, May 10th - Keverem Kendall§ was instituted to the Rectory of Mynstre, upon the death of John Trelawny, the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of George Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, and Molens, the true patron.
- 1537, October 30th - Robert Swynner,|| Priest, was instituted to the Rectory of Mynster, vacant by the death of Kieram Kendall, last Rector, upon the presentation of William Kendall, for this turn the true patron by grant of George Earl of Huntingdon.
- 1572, March 11th - Francis Gayer, Clerk,¶ was admitted to the Parish Church of Minster, *alias* Talkarne, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Thomas Taylour of Egloskery, co. Cornwall, Yeoman, for this turn the true patron by the grant of Katherine Countess of Huntingdon, wife of Francis Earl of Huntingdon, deceased, the original true patron of this Church.
- 1585, August 5th - John Trevillian, Clerk,** was admitted to the Rectory of the Parish Church of Mynster, *alias* Talcarn, vacant by the resignation of Francis Gayer, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of John Hender, Gent., the true patron.

* Bishop Booth's Register, fo. 12.

† Ibid., folio 102. *William* Morton, Rector of Mynstre, was one of the jurors on 13th April, 1489, upon an Inquisition concerning the right of presentation to the Church of Leasnewith. The same person, though the christian name is incorrectly given. (Bishop Booth's Register, fo. 138.)

‡ Bishop Oldham's Register, folio 61. The Bishop, with the consent of the patron and the said John Trelawny, assigned a pension of £10 a year to be paid out of the benefice by the said John Trelawny and his successors to the said Nicholas during his life.

§ Bishop Veysey's Register, fo. 82. Called "Rewinus" in Bishop Veysey's Survey returned to the Crown 3rd November 1536.

|| Ibid., fo. 90.

¶ Bishop Bradbridge's Register, fo. 11.

** Bishop Woolton's Register, fo. 23.

- 1586, August 25th - Ralph Maynwaringe, Clerk,* was admitted to the Rectory of the Parish of Minster, *alias* Talkerne, vacant by the resignation of John Trevillian, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of John Hender, Gent.
- 1593, May 15th - Roger Cowper, Clerk,† was admitted to the Rectory of the Parish of Minster, *alias* Talcarne, vacant by the cession of Ralph Maynwaring, last Rector, upon the presentation of John Hendor, Esq.
- 1607, September 18th - Robert Archer, Clerk,‡ was collated to the Rectory of Minster, vacant by the death of the last Incumbent, and falling to the Bishop by lapse.
- 1614, December 2nd - Thomas Bettison, M.A.,§ was admitted to the Rectory of Minster, vacant by the death of Robert Archer, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of William Cotton, Clerk, and Elizabeth his wife, by the grant of John Hender of Botreaux Castle, father of the said Elizabeth.
- 1626, April 29th - Nicholas Wates, Clerk,|| was admitted to the Rectory of Minster, vacant by the death of Robert Bettenson, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of William Cotton, Clerk, M.A., the true patron.
- not known - John Estabrooke.¶
- 1662, August 5th - James Lake, Clerk, M.A.,** was admitted to the Rectory of Minster, vacant by the death of John Estabrook, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of William Cotton of Botreaux Castle, Esq., the true patron.
- 1672, June 3rd - Peter Pennaliggan, Clerk,†† was instituted to the Rectory of Minster, vacant by the death of James Lake, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of William Cotton of Botreaux Castle.
- 1696, June 11th - Samuel Northcote, Clerk,‡‡ was admitted to the Rectory of Minster, vacant by the death of Peter Pennaliggan, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Sir John Cotton of Botreaux Castle, Knt., the true patron.
- 1701-2, March 11th - James Amy, Clerk,§§ was admitted to the Rectory of Minster, vacant upon the presentation of Sir John Cotton, Knt., the true patron.

* Bishop Woolton's Register, fo. 27.

† Ibid., fo. 53.

‡ Bishop Cotton's Register, fo. 86.

§ Ibid., fo. 103. Matric. at Exeter College, Oxford, 5th May 1598, aged 20. Father's name not given, but described as of Cornwall and "Pleb."

|| Bishop Carey's Register, fo. 121.

¶ See Monumental Inscriptions, No. 2, p. 608, and No. 14, p. 612.

** Bishops' Registers, N.S., Vol. i., p. 35.

†† Bishop's Register, N.S., Vol. ii., fo. 3. Matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, 30th March 1666, aged 18. son of Henry Pennaliggan of St. Issy, Cornwall, "Pleb." Did not take a degree either at Oxford or Cambridge.

‡‡ Ibid., vol. iv., fo. 19. Matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford, 14th May 1675, aged 18, son of Valentine Northcote of Larrak, Cornwall. B.A. 19th May 1681.

§§ Ibid., fo. 74.

- 1737, September 6th - John Edwards, Clerk, B.A.,* was admitted to the Rectory of Minster, void by the death of James Amy, Clerk, upon the presentation of Cotton Amy of Botreaux Castle, Esq.
- 1753, April 25th - Henry Rundle, Clerk, B.A.,† was admitted to the Rectory of Minster, void by the death of John Edwards, last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Cotton Amy of Botreaux Castle, Esq.
- 1779, October 21st - Henry Rundle, Clerk, B.A.,‡ was admitted to the Rectory of Minster, void by the cession of Henry Rundle, the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of Jonathan Phillips of Botreaux Castle, Esq.
- 1800, April 29th - Richard Winsloe, Clerk,§ admitted to the Rectory of Minster, void by the death of Henry Rundle, Clerk, the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of King George III., by reason of the lunacy of Ann Amy, spinster, the alternate or joint patron thereof.
- 1843, February 1st - William John Kirkness, Clerk, M.A.,|| was admitted to the Rectory of Minster, void by the death of Richard Winsloe, Clerk, the last Incumbent, upon the presentation of William Kirkness, of Kernick, co. Cornwall, for this turn, the true patron.

THE PARISH CHURCH.

The Church, which is situate in a deep nook of the valley and is embosomed in ancient trees of oak, ash, and other timber, is dedicated to St. Matheriana, Metheriana, or Merthiana the Virgin (see Plate XXIII.) William of Worcester writing in 1478 says "Sancta Matheriana the virgin lies in the Parish Church of Minster.....She did a miracle on a certain man in a lethargy (extra sensum); also on a woman and a certain girl on the feast of St. James in the past year, and her feast takes place about the ninth

* Bishops' Register, N.S. vol. vij., fo. 15.

† Ibid., vol. viij., fo. 21. Matriculated at Exeter College, Oxford, 10th October 1733, aged 17, son of Nicholas Rundle, Gent., of Sydenham, co. Devon. B.A. 10th June 1737. Died 27th February, and buried 3rd March 1800, aged 83, M.I.

‡ Ibid., vol. ix., fo. 162. This must have been the same Henry Rundle who was instituted in 1753, as above, and who died in 1800, at the age of 83, Rector of this Parish. (See Mon. Inscription. No. 15 p. 612.) The reason of his cession and re-institution we are unable to explain, but it probably arose from some circumstances connected with the devolution of the advowson from Cotton Amy, who died in 1766, to his two daughters and coheirs.

§ Ibid., vol. x., fo. 142. Matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Exeter, 18th November 1789, aged 19, son of Thomas Winsloe, "Armiger" of Exeter. B.C.L. 30th June 1796.

|| Ibid., vol. xi., fo. 186.



MINSTER CHURCH



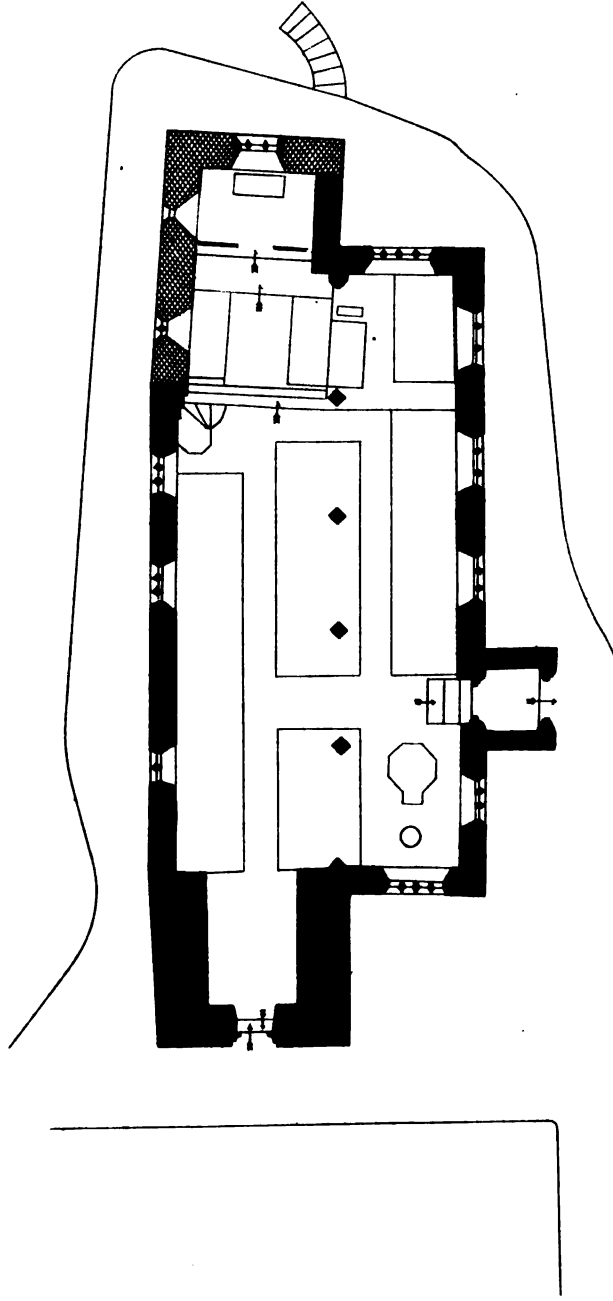


First Pointed



Third Pointed

MINSTER CHURCH,
GROUND PLAN.



SCALE OF 20 FEET TO 1 INCH.



LIBRARY
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JAMES L. LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

of April."* She is also mentioned a few years later in the charter of William de Botreaux as St. Merthianet (Appendix II. A).

The building would appear to have been enlarged, or partly rebuilt, in the sixteenth century, probably during the incumbency of John Trelawny who held the Rectory from 1507 to 1536. His arms: ar. [a chev. sa.] between three oak leaves vert., were formerly in the east window of the south aisle, (together with other arms now lost) but were removed to the tower window during the recent alterations.

The fabric had fallen into great decay, and in 1868 a vestry meeting was held to consider and determine whether it would be better that it should be "*restored*" or put into a substantial state of repair. The former course was agreed upon, but some time having elapsed in an endeavour to obtain funds, on a Sunday night, Divine Service having been performed during the day, the roof fell in. Miss Hellyar then, as patron of the Benefice, voluntarily offered to restore the nave, aisle, and tower at her own expense, and the Rector undertook the restoration of the Chancel. A faculty was obtained in 1869, and Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn was called upon to furnish plans and estimates for the work, which was carried out under his superintendence during the following year; but we regret to say that the fine old carved work of the roof was sold. A large quantity was purchased by Mr. Goar of Trethevey in Tintagel and is still in his possession, and a further portion was bought by Mr. Scott the obliging proprietor of the Wellington Hotel at Boscastle. The Church was re-opened for Divine Service on 4th January 1871.

The Church, however, has not been altered in plan, and consists of a Chancel 14 feet by 16 feet, of one bay, now raised three steps above the nave, and Sanctuary 11 feet by 12 feet, disengaged, raised two other steps above the Chancel; south Chancel aisle, or Chapel of the same length as the Chancel and 12 feet 6 inches wide. The Chancel orientates about two degrees. Nave 50 feet by 17 feet, of four bays, divided from the south aisle by granite monolith columns of the usual Third Pointed type found in Cornwall. South aisle of the same length as the nave and 12 feet 9 inches wide. Western tower 13 feet 8 inches by 10 feet, of one stage only, having a hipped roof; and a south porch (see Plate XXIV.) The upper part of the tower has been rebuilt, and, on a stone used in one of the quoins appears a pair of scissors sculptured in a sunk panel in low relief (see Plate XXVI, fig. 1). The porch has been wholly rebuilt. In the tower is the bell obtained from Bodmin, described ante p. 156. A tradition† exists that there was formerly a lofty tower which is believed to have been struck down by lightning, though no record of the fact remains. We find two or three arched stones with sculptured tracery, though not pierced, which may have filled the arches of the windows of a bell chamber, but it is possible the tower was never completed.

* Itinerary, Davies Gilbert's History of Cornwall, vol. iv., p. 236.

† This is the only knowledge of her which we possess. She is not mentioned in the Bollandists.

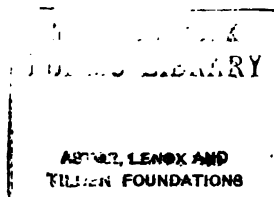
‡ There is another tradition that it was intended to be a high tower, but that the stones built up in the day were removed during the night by some supernatural agency. A similar legend exists in respect to many, apparently, unfinished religious edifices.

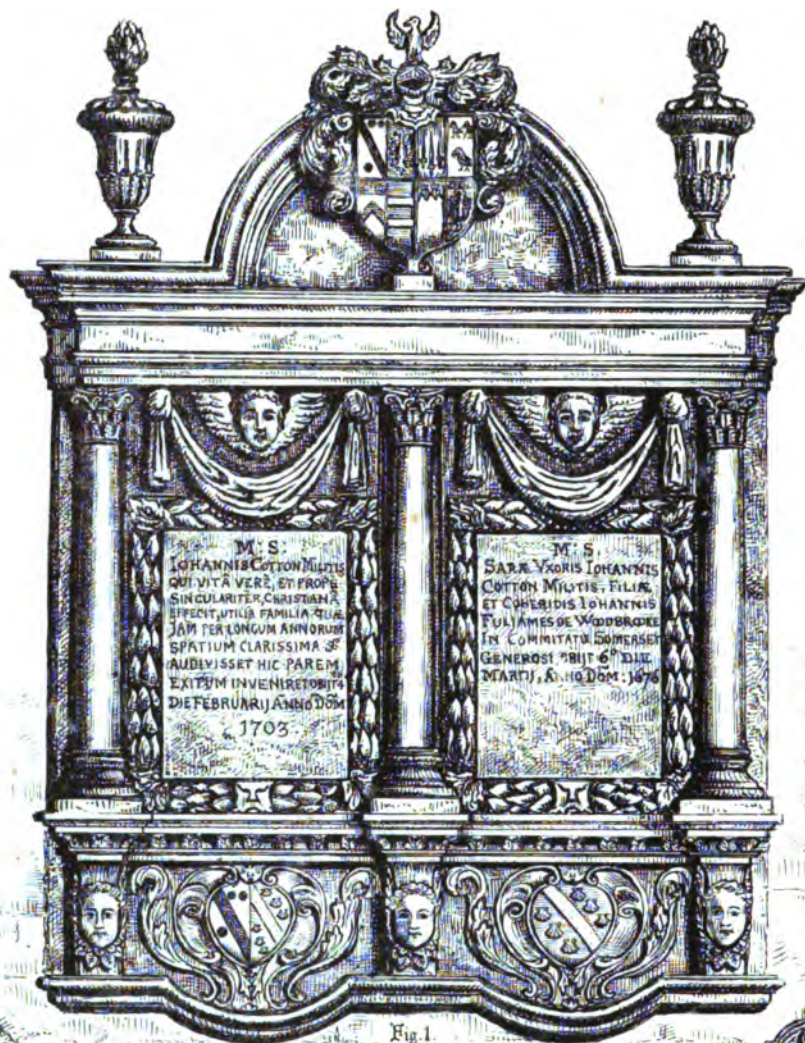
The north wall of the Chancel is of early First Pointed work, very rude, and is pierced with a small double lancet, deeply splayed, and eastward of that there is a single lancet which does not appear to be exactly in its original position, for it is placed within the space of a priest's door, the outline of which, though now walled up, may be traced in the external face of the wall. This was immediately opposite the Priory, afterwards the Rectory, and was probably connected with it. The alteration is not of recent date. The rest of the Church is of late Third Pointed. The windows, with exception of the east window of the Chancel, which was restored in 1859, and which is three-light five-foliated ogee with two openings in the tracery five-foiled in the head, are very plain, three or four-light with round heads without foliation or tracery. The tower-arch is open supported by octagonal pillasters. Over the door is a three-light window similar to those of the Church, and therein, in old glass, is preserved an escutcheon of the arms of Trelawny mentioned above.

The font, which is near the south door, is of porphyry, and of early First Pointed work. The bowl is circular on square plinth with moulded base. It is ornamented externally with intersecting incised lines similar to one side of the font at Forrabury (see Plate XXVI., fig. 5.)

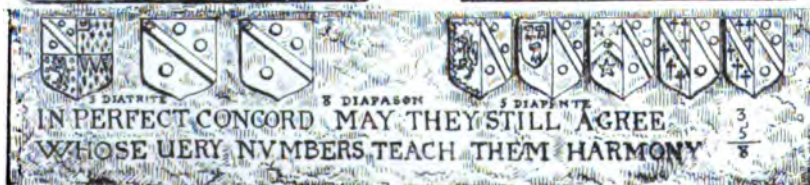
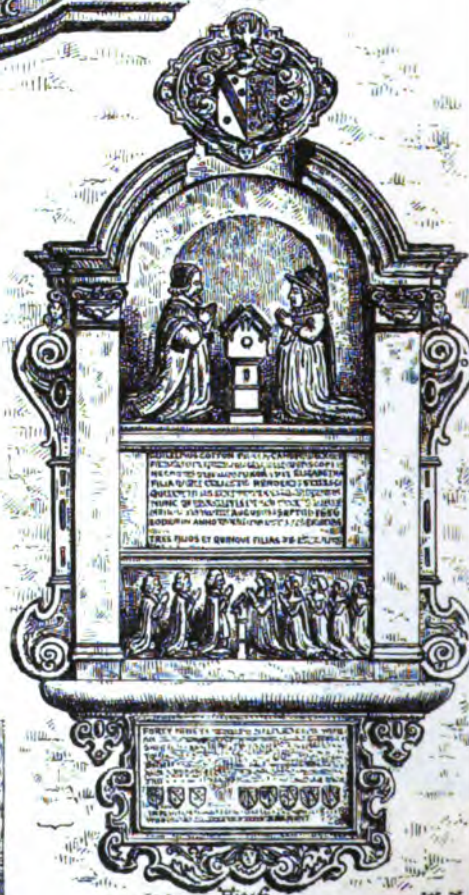
Formerly this Church had a very fine carved oak Chancel screen which it is said was ordered to be removed by a Rural Dean more than thirty years ago. Indications of the staircase may yet be seen, though walled up. On the south side of the Chancel there was a solid screen, erected about 1705 to receive the large monument to Sir John Cotton, now in the Chancel, which at first was erected in the north-east corner of the south Aisle, but was removed by the present Rector about eighteen years ago. There was a piscina on the south side of the Chancel, and also one in the south Aisle. There were also some fine examples of carved oak bench ends, in which the arms of Trelawny were several times repeated, and other wood carvings in which the letter "T" often occurred. It is said that the bench ends were surreptitiously removed at the time of the restoration. We learn that some mural decorations were discovered in the south Aisle, including the figure of a man.

In the Churchyard lies a large slab of stone, measuring 6 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 9 in., removed from the Chancel. It is probably the old altar slab, for the edges are chamfered on one side and at the ends, whilst the other side remains square, though from the surface being much abraded the usual crosses cannot be distinguished. (See Plate XXVI., fig. 2.)





HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF
HENDER ROBERTS, SONNE VNTO
RICHARD ROBERTS, & FRANCES
HIS WIFE, WHO DIED Y^e II DAY OF IUNE
1602, IN Y^e FIRST YERE OF HIS AGE



MINSTER.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVE STONES.

IN THE CHANCEL.

(1). The most sumptuous monument in this Church is found against the north wall of the Chancel, and is erected in memory of Sir John Cotton, Knt., who by his will dated 6th January 1701, bequeathed to Edward Amy son of William Amy of Tintagel, the inheritance of the Barton of Tredorne, in this parish, subject to the payment of £10 a year for seven years to Henry son of Henry Bowerman towards his maintenance in the university, on the condition that the said Edward Amy should erect a monument in Minster Church within one year after testator's death for testator and his wife to the value of £100. It is in the Corinthian style of architecture, and is divided into two compartments. Arising from a plinth supported by brackets in the form of Cherubs richly painted three columns in black marble, with gilded capitals, support an entablature surmounted by a semi-circular pediment, with a flaming urn on each side. On this pediment is an escutcheon quarterly of eight:—1st, Ar. a bend sa betw. 3 ogresses (Cotton.) 2nd, Az. an eagle displayed ar. armed gu. (Ridware). 3rd, Gu. three swords erect, 2 and 1 ar. (Waldesheafe.) 4th, Ar. three falcons gu. (Falconer.) 5th, Ar. a chev. az., on a chief of the same two mullets pierced of the field (Basinge.) 6th, Az. two bars ar. (Venables.) 7th, Ar. on a chief indented gu. two mullets or, pierced (St. John.) 8th, Az. a lion ramp. within an orle of escalops ar. Crest: on a knightly helmet an eagle displayed ar. On the two panels are the following inscriptions:

M: S:

IOHANNIS COTTON MILITIS,
QUI VITA VERE, ET PROPE
SINGULARITER, CHRISTIANA
EFFECTIT, UT ILLA FAMILLIA QUÆ
JAM PER LONGUM ANNORUM
SPATIUM CLARISSIMA
AUDIVISSET, HIC PAREM
EXITUM INVENIRET OBLIT 4^{TO}
DIE FEBRUARIJ ANNO DOM.

1703.

M: S:

SARÆ VXORIS IOHANNIS
COTTON MILITIS, FILLÆ
ET COHERIDIS IOHANNIS
FULJAMES DE WOODBROOKE
IN COMMITATU SOMERSET
GENEROSI, OBLIT 6^O DIE
MARTII, ANNO DOM. 1676

Underneath the plinth are two escutcheons of arms: viz., on the dexter, Cotton impaling, az., a bend betw. six escalops or. (Fuljames.) On the sinister the latter coat only. (See Plate XXV., fig. 1.)

(2). Johannes Eastbrooke hujus parochiæ Rector Cordatus tam polemica quam practica pollens Theologia. In concionibus Sanctæ Scripturæ fidelis jnterpres nec minus suarum in conversatione concionum; postquam 10 annis hanc provinciam ornaverāt repentino tandem correptus morbo diu deplorandus subito decubuit

Who being dead yet speaketh
Prepare for heaven for thou must die
Perhaps as suddenly as I.

ARMS: Billety a chev. differenced with a crescent, impaling Cotton.

(3). On a white marble tablet, surmounted by an urn, upon a large slab of black marble is the following inscription:

Near this Place are deposited the Remains of S^r. JONATHAN PHILLIPPS *Kn^t of Newport House* who died Sep. 12th 1798 aged 74 years.

Also of Dame GRACE wife of S^r. JONATHAN PHILLIPPS who died July 10th 1788 aged 50 years.

CHARLES COTTON PHILLIPPS who died Nov. 8th 1769 aged 2 years.

ELIZ. GILBERT PHILLIPPS who died May 22nd 1744 aged 3 years.

CATHERINE CHRISTIAN PHILLIPPS who died March 11th 1785 aged 11 years.

GRACE POMERY PHILLIPPS who died May 8th 1789 aged 16 years.

And of ANN MARIA AMY PHILLIPPS who died July 13th 1789 aged 22 years.

Children of the above S^r. J. and Dame G. PHILLIPPS.

(4). Against the end of the Sanctuary wall is a small brass effigy eight inches in height, above a plate 13½ inches by 5½ inches, with the following inscription in Roman capitals, some of the letters being conjoined:

HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF HENDER ROBARTS, SONNE VNTO RICHARD ROBARTS & FRANCES HIS WIFE, WHO DIED Y^r ii DAY OF IVNE 1602, IN Y^r FIRST YERE OF HIS AGE.

(See Plate XXV., fig. 5.)

This was on a slab in the floor of the south aisle* of th Chancel.

IN THE SOUTH AISLE.

(5). In the south-east corner under a semi-circular pediment supported by pillasters, are the figures of a man and his wife kneeling at a faldstool, dressed in the costume of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. On a panel below is the following inscription in capitals, some of which are conjoined:

* C. S. Gilbert's *History of Cornwall*, vol. ii., p. 576.

HERE VNDER LIETH ENTERED THE BODY OF IOHN HENDER ESQ^r. LATE LORD & OWNER OF THE HONOUR AND FEE OF BOTREAUX CASTLE AND WORTHEVALE IN THIS COVNTY A IUSTICE OF PEACE AND QVORVM WHILEST HE LIVED THERE AND PATRON OF THIS CHVRCH, WHO DECEASED Y^r 7th DAY OF IVNE 1611. HE WAS TRVLIE RELIGIOVS AND OF GREAT INTEGRITIE & WHILEST HE LIVED EMPLOYED AS A PRINCIPALL AGENT IN ALL WEIGHTYE AFFAIRES OF STATE, IN THIS HIS COVNTRE. HE HAD ISSE BY LANE HIS DEEREST CONSORT, (Y^r DAUGHTER OF THOM: THORNE LATE OF YARDLE IN Y^r COVNTY OF NORTHAMPTON ESQ^r.) 4 DAUGHTERS HIS HEIRS. KATHERINE Y^r ELDEST MARRIED VNTO IOHN MOLESWORTH ESQ. HIS MAT^{rs} SVEVEIOVE GENERALL OF THIS COVNTY. FRANCIS, Y^r SECOND ESPOVSED VNTO RICHARD ROBARTES ESQ^r. NOW HIGH SHRIEF THERE. MARY Y^r THIRD COVPLED VNTO ELICE HELE ESQ^r. LEARNED IN Y^r LAWES & TREA^r: OF Y^r TEMPLE, LONDON. & ELIZABETH Y^r FOVRTH AFFIANCED IN MARRIAGE VNTO M^r. WILL^m. COTTON SONE AND HEIRE TO Y^r EIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD WILLIAM LORD BISHOPPE OF EXON.

Upon a Lower Panel:

HENDER WHOSE BODY SOMETIME DID INSHRINE
THE VERTVES TRVELY MORALL AND DEVINE
HATH HEER A PLACE OF REST: HIS HONOR'D NAME
IS BY THOSE VERTVES NOW BEQVEATH'D TO FAME
AND EV'RIE GOOD MAN THAT BY CHANCE IS SENT
TO SEE THIS GRAVE, BECOMES HIS MONUMENT.

Above is an escutcheon of arms: viz., az. a lion ramp. within an orle of escallops or, Crest; a flaming sword erect, for Hender; impaling: ar. a fess gu. betw. three lions ramp. differenced with a crescent, for Thorne. On each of the pillasters at the sides are two square blocks. On these are incised the figures of the daughters of the deceased and their husbands, and the monument shews that there was originally an escutcheon of arms over each couple. There was also an escutcheon in the tympanum of the arch. All these five shields are now missing. (See Plate xxv. fig. 2.)

(6). Against the south wall is a larger monument of a similar character to the last mentioned. Beneath the principal figures in another compartment are the figures of the eight children of the deceased, three sons and five daughters, also kneeling at a faldstool. The monument is surmounted by an escutcheon of arms: viz., Cotton impaling Hender. Upon panels of black marble are the following inscriptions:

Guilelmus Cotton precentor et canonicus Exoniensis
filius natu maximus Gulielmi ibidem Episcopi
nec non pientissima uxor ejus Elizabetha
filia et cohæredum una Johannis Hender e Botreaux Armigeri
qui diu amore mutuo vitam degentes conjunctissimam
nunc una sepulti jacent vix morte separati
mensibus enim proximis Augusti et Septembris 1656.
Eodem in anno mortalitatis deposuere exuvias.
tres filios et quinque filias reliquerunt superstites.

Upon a Lower Panel:

Forty nine yeares they liued man and wife
 And what's more rare, thvs many without strife.
 Shee first departing—Hee a' few weeks tryed
 To liue withovt her—could not—and so dyed.
 Both in theire wedlock's great sabatick rest
 To be where theres no wedlock ever blest,
 and hauing here a jvbily begvn
 They'r taken hence that it may nere be don.

Underneath are eight escutcheons of arms:

1. Quarterly, 1. Cotton. 2. Erm. on a canton a crescent (Rawlinson). 3. Hender.
4. Erm. three piles in chief each charged with three roundels (Larder).
2. Cotton, differenced with a mullet.
3. Cotton, differenced with a crescent.
4. A griffin segreant within a bordure engr. erm. (Walker), impaling Cotton.
5. On an escutcheon three bear's heads muzzled, erased, (Amy), impaling Cotton.
6. A chevron between three mullets pierced, differenced with a crescent, (Silly) impaling Cotton.
7. A bend between six crosslets fitchee (Were), impaling Cotton.
8. The same as seven.

Below the three sons' shields are the words "3 Diatrite," under those of the daughters "5 Diaprnte."* These are all summed up by the words "8 Diapason" inscribed midway between them. The addition is also thus shewn $\frac{3}{6} \uparrow$ and the following lines are added.

8
 "In perfect concord may they still agree
 Whose uery nvmbres teach them harmony."

(Plate XXV., fig. 6.)

(7). On a white marble tablet, upon an oval slab of black marble, beneath an urn, is the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of JOHN AVERY of Boscastle Bridge who departed this life the 19th day of Nov^r 1817 aged 71 years.

Also to the memory of Ann his WIFE who departed this life the 30th of August 1817, aged 73 years.

Likewise to the memory of five of their children:

ROBERT died the 29th of Dec^r 1782, Aged 11 years.

JOHN died the 4th of May 1799, Aged 23 years.

ELIZTH died the 28th of June 1806, Aged 32 years.

MARY died the 10th of June 1809, Aged 26 years.

ANN died the 29th of July 1814, Aged 34 years.

* An error of the sculptor, diapente is evidently intended. This part we have shewn in a larger scale than the monument as well as on the monument itself (see Plate XXV., fig. 6.)

† These intervals 8.5.3. form the "Common Chord" of Harmony.

(8). Sacred to the memory of Thomas Moyse of this Parish who departed this life February 20th A.D. 1796, aged 58 years. And of Elizabeth wife of the above named Thomas Moyse. She died March 16th A.D. 1802 aged, 68 years. Likewise to the memory of Nicholas son of the above named Thomas and Elizabeth Moyse who died January 21st A.D. 1803, aged 35 years. Also of William, the son of the above named Thomas and Elizabeth Moyse. He died December 5th A.D. 1825, aged 56 years.

(9). There was formerly* a slab in the Chancel Aisle of this Church to the memory of Catherine the wife of John Molesworth, daughter and co-heir of John Hender. In the centre was inlaid a brass plate bearing an inscription, and above two shields of arms, that in the dexter corner charged with the arms of Molesworth and that in the sinister with those of Hender, whilst below the inscription was another shield with the arms of Molesworth and Hender impaled. The plate with the inscription had been lost for some years, but the slab with the shields of arms remained down to the time of the recent repair of the Church. Two of the shields are now in the possession of Miss Hellyar, the Lady of the Manor, who purposes to replace them in the Church. One bears the arms of Hender, and the other those of Molesworth impaling Hender. (Plate XXV., figs. 3 and 4.) The Molesworth coat is remarkable as shewing the arms of Molesworth different from those afterwards allowed to the family at the Herald's Visitation of 1620. On this shield they are shewn as: on an escutcheon a cross crosslet within a border vairè, within an orle of cross crosslets. (See Plate XXV., fig. 3.)

It is stated in the Rough Notes of Churches in the Diocese of Exeter, printed by the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society in 1861, that there were then in Minster Church four very small brass plates with knightly effigies of a man and his wife. These are now lost.

(10). Brass mural tablet set on a slab of black marble and ornamented at each corner with the symbol of an evangelist, on the top with the sacred monogram, and at the bottom with a crest: a lion passant or, on a wreath. It bears the following inscription:

In Memory of Thomas Rickard Avery of Botreaux Castle J.P. and D.L. for the County of Cornwall, who died on Decr. xxth MDCCCLVIII., in the LXXIVth year of his age.

(11). Here lyeth the body of Roger Knight of Bvrstoke, Gent., in the Covnty of Dorset, who dyed the 4th day of Novemr. Ano. Domi. 1657.

(12). Sacred to the memory of John Langford of Boscastle Bridge, Born July 25th 1765, Died February 14 1846, and of Thomazine his wife, Born March 31st 1768, died November 12th 1840; also of their two daughters and grandson: viz., Elizabeth Avery Tregoning, born July 3rd 1806, died Octr. 20th 1843, and is interred in the St. James's Cemetery, Liverpool; Mary Ridsdale born December 31st 1810 died at Bedford March 1st and was interred here March 6 1848. William Henry Tregoning, born October Octr 12th 1843, died Oct. 1st 1844. This tablet is erected in sorrowing love and grateful remembrance by their bereaved son and brother.

* C. S. Gilbert's History of Cornwall, vol. ii., p. 575.

IN THE TOWER, REMOVED FROM THE CHURCH.

(13). Around the margin of a stone:

Here Lyeth the Body of William Cotton Esq^r of Botreaux Castle who dyed one Christmas day and was buried on St. Johns day 1673.

In the middle a shield of arms: Cotton quartering Hender and impaling, for his two wives, party per fess: Erm. upon a canton a crescent (Rawlinson), in base Erm., upon three piles nine roundels (Larder). Crest, an eagle displayed.

(14). Here llyeth The Bodye of Mrs. Elizabeth Eastbroke, Widdow, who was.....mber in The year Of our llord God 1686.

She was the daughter of Chaunter Cotton And was first the wife of Edward Amy Gent., And late the wife Of John Eastbroke, Cleark, deceased.

Here Lyeth also The Body of Edward Amy Gent. her son who was Buried the 25th Day of Septem^{br} 1718.

(15) In memory of Henry Rundle, Clerk, and Rector of this Parish, who died February y^e 27th and was Buried March y^e 3rd. in the year of our Lord God 1800, aged 83.

Also Mary the wife of Henry Rundle, Clerk, and Rector of this Parish, who was Buried the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord God 1792, aged 76.

Also in memory of Henry y^e Son of Henry and Mary Rundle, who was Buried the 31st Day of May in y^e year of our Lord 1789, aged 43.

Also in memory of Edward the son of Henry and Mary Rundle, who was Buried the 19th day of March in the year of our Lord God 1776, aged 28.

Also in memory of Nicholas y^e son of Henry and Mary Rundle, who was Buried y^e 14th day of November in y^e year of our Lord God 1757, aged 3 years.

Also in memory of Ann Langdon, Widdow, y^e daufhter of Henry and Mary Rundle who died March y^e 12th and was Buried y^e 17th. in y^e year of our Lord God 1823, aged 73.

(16). Here llyeth The Body of Mrs. Jane Silly, widow, who was Buried the 16th Day of May in the year Of our Lord God 1689.

She was the Daughter of Chaunter Cotton, and Relict of John Silly of St. Minver, Esquire.

(17). Here lyeth the Bodye of Francis Were, Widdow, who was buried the 16th day of November anno dni 1701.

She was the youngest daughter of Chaunter Cotton, and late the wife of Thomas Were of Silferton in y^e County of Devon, Gent., deceased.

(18). Here Lieth y^e Body of Roger Knight of Burstoke, Gent., in the County of Dorset, who died y^e 5th day of Novebr anno 1657.

(19). Here Lyeth the Body of Mrs. Dorcas Rice, who our Lord God 1689. She was the Daughter of John Rice, Rector of Cornwood, in devon.

IN THE CHURCHYARD.

(20). In memory of Elizabeth the wife of Richard Avery of Tregoth in the Parish of Tintagell, who Departed this Life on Sunday the 20th Day of Novem^r 1785, aged 39 years.

(21). Here Lieth the Body of Elizabeth the Wife of Samuel Wood of the Parish of Little Ham, in the County of Devon, but late of this Parish, who was Buried the 30th Day of August anno domini 1793, aged 53.

(22). Here lieth the Body of Robert Avery Son of John Avery and Ann his wife, of Bridge, who was Buried the 3rd day of January 1783, aged 11 years 4 months and 3 days.

Also in Memory of John Avery the son of John and Ann Avery, who died the 4th and was Buried the 9th day of May, Anno Domini 1799 aged 23 years.

(23). Here lieth the Body of Thomas Avery of this Parish who was Buried the xxij day of August in the year of our Lord 1753, aged 83.

Also Here Lyeth the Body of Sarah the wife of Thomas Avery, who was Buried the xx Day of May, in the year of our Lord 1752, aged 84.

(24). Here lyeth the Body of Robert Langford, mariner, of the Parish of Northpetherwin in the County of Devon, but late of Forrabury in this County, who departed this life the 8th Day of March in the year of our Lord God 1767, in the 30 year of his age, he married Mary daughter of Robert and Ann Avery and left issue three sons.

CHAPEL OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

There was, until lately, situate near the centre of the town of Boscastle a Chapel dedicated to St. James the Apostle. It was a little north of the Mansion and adjoining the old Market House. It consisted of Chancel, nave, and western tower; the tower measured about 17 feet square, and the Chapel in extreme length about 60 feet and in breadth about 22 feet. We do not know the date of its foundation, but we find that on the 18th September 1400 the Bishop granted a license for the celebration of the Divine Offices therein* without prejudice to the mother Church. A similar license was granted on the 12th April 1421,† which was expressly directed "to all the faithful of the Chapel of St. James the Apostle of Botreaux Castle within the parish of Minster" for the celebration of the Divine Offices; thus shewing that it was neither a mere Chantry nor Gild Chapel, but used for congregational purposes. The Commissioners of Colleges, Chapels, and Chantries under the Commission of 4th February, 37th Henry VIII. (1543) certify under Botrescastell to "a Chapel of St. James in the seyd towne distant from the parysh Church there iij-quarters of a mile. The parson of Mynster and his predecessors have alwaies accustomed to paye to the prest in the Chappell yerely iiij*li*, in consideration whereof the say^d Parson hath a parcell of land called Polyfant, of the yerely value of iiij*li*, and the sayd Parson did bring in wytnisse at the survey of the premysses that

* Bishop Stafford's Register, vol. i., fo. 48.

† Bishop Lacy's Register, vol. iii., fo. 6.

Polyfant is parcell of his glebelands apperteynyng to his parsonage. The Earl of Huntingdon is the patron. Ye sayd Chapel is distant from the paryshe Church iij-quarters of a myle." (Augmentation Office.)

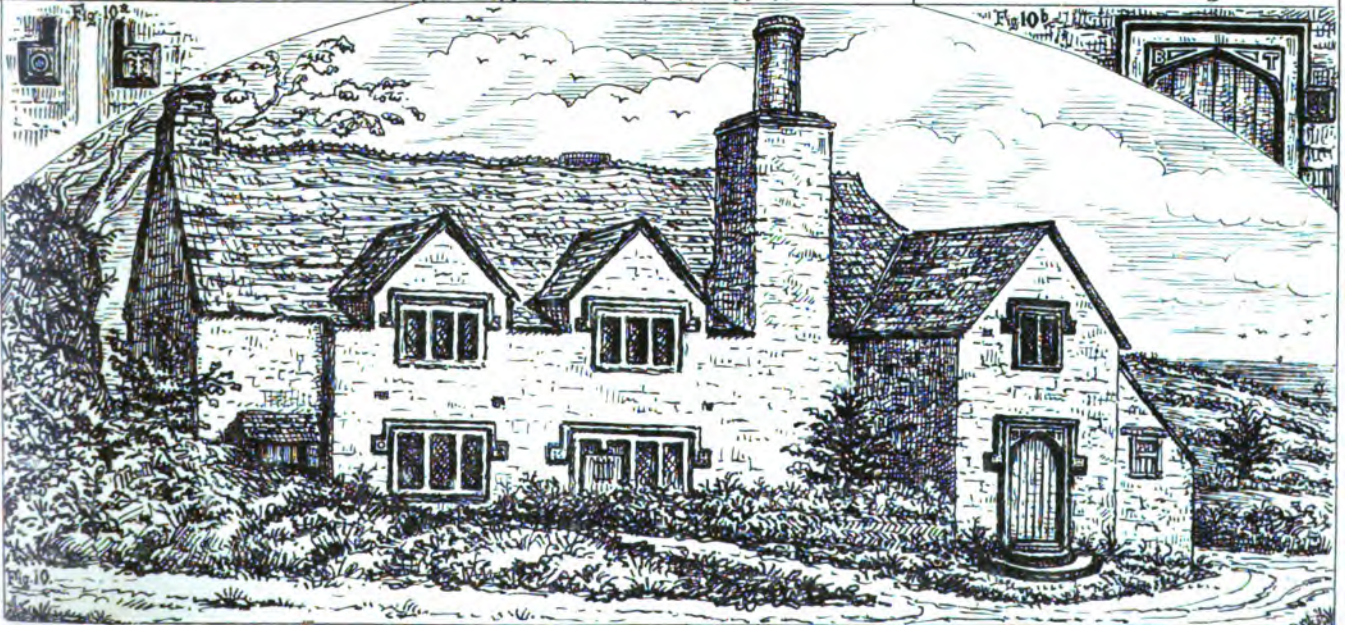
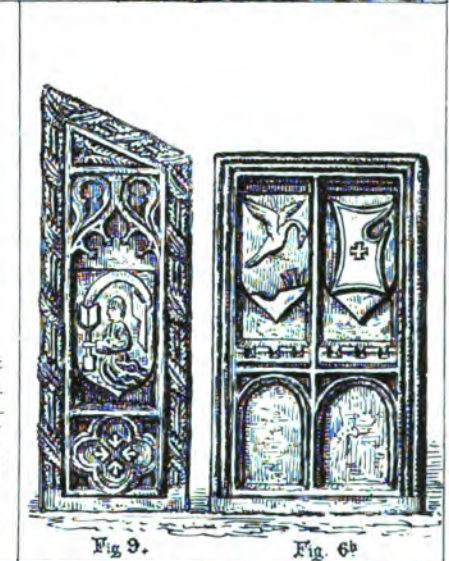
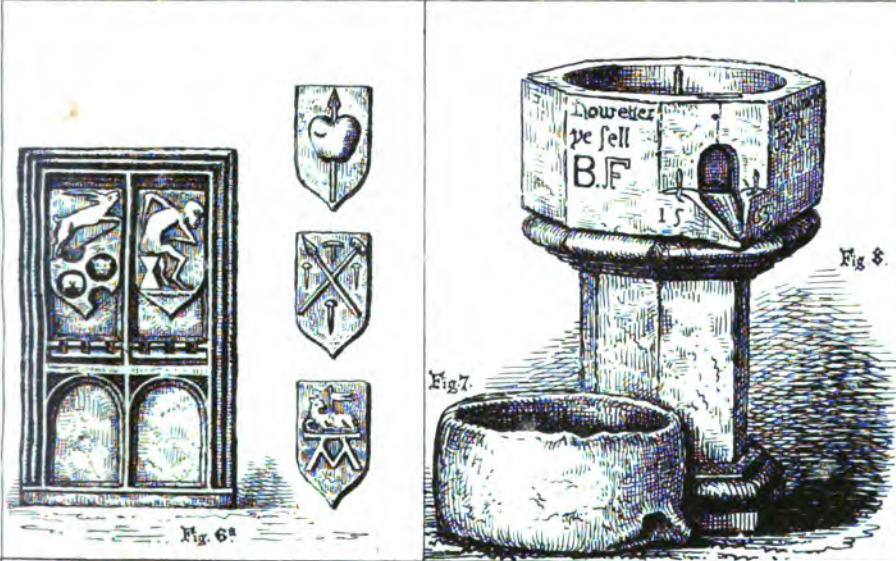
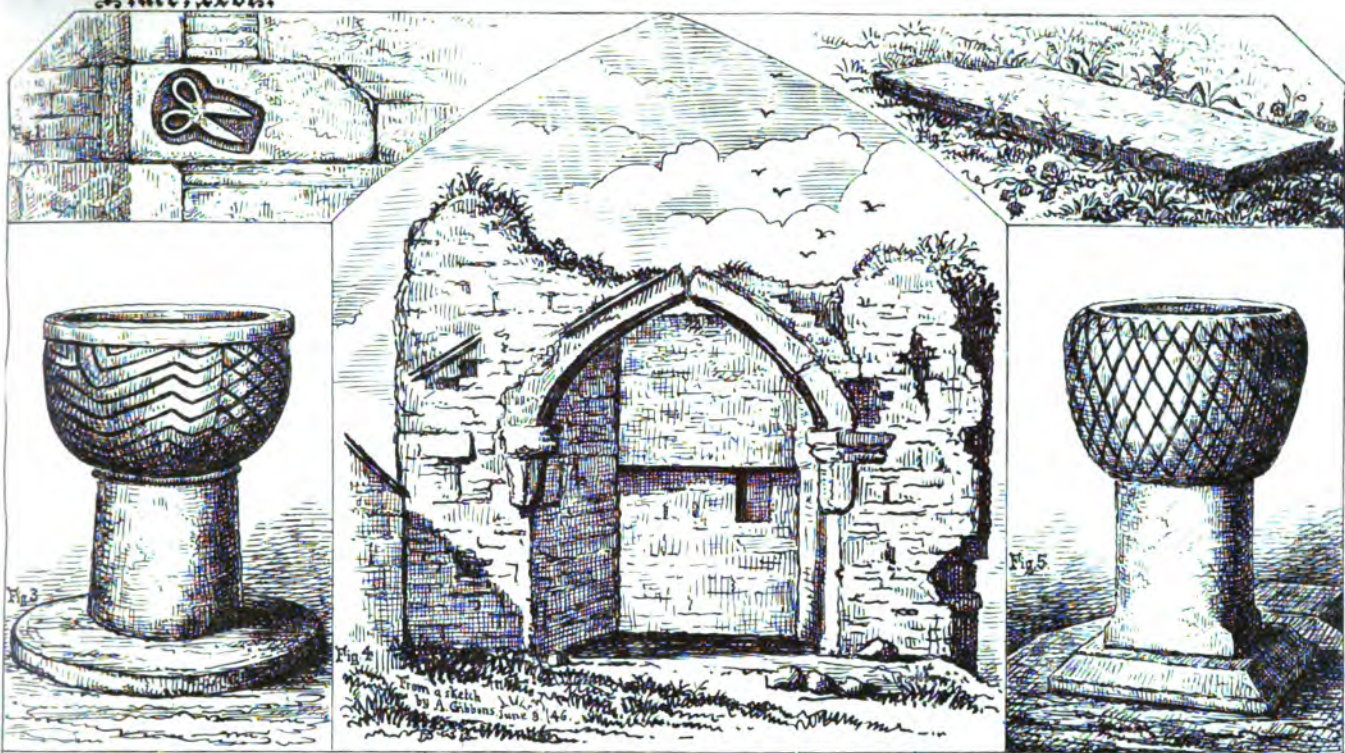
People recently living remembered being present at Divine Service therein. It is said to have had a new roof placed thereon as lately as the year 1800, probably as dilapidation on the death of the Rev. Henry Rundell, and the tale of its desecration and destruction is a sad one. There was a bell inscribed "Sancte Johannis ora pro nobis" in the tower, which, within the last forty years, was rung, to give notice of the hour of Service in the *Parish Churches of Forrabury and Minster* by a woman named Mathews. It was also occasionally tolled at funerals; but having been rung with too great violence at a wedding it was cracked, when it was taken down and lay for a long while at the Boscastle Inn, whence it was stolen and probably sold for old metal. A boat was built within the Chapel walls, part of which, it is said, were taken down to admit of its removal. C. S. Gilbert mentions the building, which continued to his time, as of a very mean character. Part of the walls of the tower were standing in 1846, when the sketch* was made a copy of which we present to our readers, which shews its then condition (see Plate XXVI., fig. 4.) The walls have now been entirely thrown down and the rubbish nearly all removed, but the stones forming the arch represented in the drawing yet remain on the site, partially buried with stones and rubbish. Upon excavation we discovered a portion of the foundation. Some of the granite quoin stones have been used for the same purpose in the erection of a cottage adjoining the site.

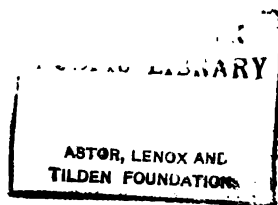
To this Chapel pertained two tenements in Boscastle (described in Appendix I. B 1 and B 2) viz., a dwelling house, orchard, and garden on the east side of the street a little below the Chapel, whereon the National School is now built, and also a small narrow slip of land extending westward from the Chapel, behind a house now occupied by Mr. Wade, Surgeon, beyond the new road. According to tradition this was used as a burial ground to the Chapel, but we do not learn that any remains have been found in support of the statement.

PARISH REGISTERS.

The old Registers of this parish consist of one volume. The entries of baptisms commence in 1677, in which year, however, there is one entry only, and there are no entries for either 1678 or 1692, from which latter date they are continued, with greater or less regularity, until 1812. The entries of burials commence in 1678, and are continued until 1812. With the exception of two entries in April and June 1733, there is no record for the years 1734, 1735, and 1736. The Register of Marriages commences in 1681 and extends to 1812.

* The sketch was made by Mrs. Gibbons, wife of the Rev. G. B. Gibbons, now Vicar of Werrington, and daughter of the late Sir William Salusbury Trelawny, Bart., sometime Lord Lieutenant of the county.





There are belonging to this parish two handsome silver gilt flagons with covers, ornamented all over with arabesque work. They bear the hall-mark of 1726-7, and the maker's mark is a hammer erect between the letters H and C. They each weigh nearly 30 oz.

There are also two chalices with covers, one of them being ancient.

There is moreover a silver plate, which is used as a paten instead of the covers of the chalices made for that purpose. It bears the following inscription:

"The gift of Sir Jonathan Phillipps of Newport House, Cornwall. To the parish of Minster 1792;" and the Arms: Or, a lion ramp. collared, impaling three griffin's heads erased. Crest: a lion passant, tail extended. Motto: DUCIT AMOR PATRIÆ.

CHARITIES.

The only Charitable Endowments of which we have any knowledge are the following:

The Cotton Charity.—William Cotton, Rector of Silverton, co. Devon, sometime Precentor of Exeter Cathedral, by his will, dated 26th April 1652, bequeathed "to the poor of Botreaux Castle and Minster the sum of £40, to be lent yearly for ever, or otherwise to be bestowed in lands of inheritance towards the yearly relief of the said poor at the discretion of the parson of the said parish and of testator's right heirs for the time being." We cannot discover any trace of the application of this sum unless it formed, or was included in, the sum of £50 which Sir John Cotton, Knt., in his will dated 16th January 1701, recited was lying in his hands, the interest of which yearly had been paid to the poor living in the Alms Houses, in lieu of which he devised 5s. weekly for ever to be paid to such poor people as shall dwell in such Alms Houses in the parish of Minster: viz., 1s. each weekly to three, and 8d. weekly to other three, of such persons; and he declared his will to be that his heir should constantly thereafter appoint who should dwell in the said Alms Houses and receive the aforesaid pay, *being poor inhabitants of the parishes of Minster and Forrabury as should constantly frequent the Church, if able of body, and receive the Holy Sacrament*, and he declared his will further to be that no such person *should have any of the said relief who should receive any pay from either of the said parishes; it not being intended for the ease of the said parishes, but for the better maintenance of poor laborers*; and further that if at any time thereafter his heirs should neglect or refuse to put in any person or persons in the said Alms Houses when a vacancy arose, he empowered the Minister of the said parish, with the consent of the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor, for the time being, to put in poor people in the vacant places; and he obliged the inheritance or fee-simple of the third part of the Higher and Lower Carnegoes, and the third part of Sergeants Parks, and the third part of Waterpit Down, all in the parish of Minster, to pay the said sum for ever; and gave power of entry in default of payment. And these premises, in 1840, were sold subject to this incumbrance.

Phillipps' Charity.—Sir Jonathan Phillipps, Knt., in his last illness desired his sister and administratrix, Mrs. Christian Carpenter, to lay out the sum of £100 for the benefit of such poor families in the parishes of Forrabury and Minster, as she or her representative should think entitled to such assistance. In pursuance of this request Mrs. Carpenter and Thomas Phillipps, Esq., her son-in-law, agreed that he and his successors should thenceforward pay the sum of £5 a year for ever, clear of all outgoings, to be distributed annually at Christmas to such poor families as the said Christian Carpenter during her life, and the occupier of Newport House, Launceston, after her death, should think proper.

A board with an inscription commemorating this benefaction, and dated December 1799, is set up in the tower of Minster Church.

National School.—A new National School building was erected in 1843, upon a portion of the tenement appertaining to the old Chapel of St. James in Boscastle, granted, with the sanction of the Bishop, by the Rev. W. J. Kirkness, by deed dated 23rd August, 1843,* under the authority of the Act of 4 and 5 Victoria, entitled "An Act to afford further facilities for the conveyance and endowment of sites for schools." The Schoolroom will accommodate about 100 children. It is conducted on the mixed principle, and there are now from 60 to 70 children in attendance. With the exception of a small private school there is no other in the place.

THE MANOR AND BOROUGH OF BOTREAUX CASTLE, *alias* BOSCASTLE.

The town of Boscastle is beautifully situate in a most wild and picturesque valley, the steep sides of which, especially those on the east, are crowned with craggy tors. From the high lands magnificent sea views may be obtained. Lundy Island in fair weather may be distinctly seen, and there is a weather proverb:

"When Lundy is high it will be dry,
When Lundy is plain it will be rain,
When Lundy is low it will be snow."

A few years ago the sight of a stranger was an unusual occurrence, and attracted the notice of the whole of the inhabitants, but now Boscastle is a favorite resort of tourists, who are attracted by the wild beauty of the scenery, and a very comfortable hotel. The houses, which are nearly all old and out of repair, are huddled together without much order, fringing the side of a steep road, which, until lately, was the only approach to the town from the south, but some years ago a new road was constructed which graduated the descent. From this road very pleasing prospects of the town may be seen.

* Rot. Claus., 4th and 5th Victoria, part 121, no. 4.

The place derives its name from Botreaux Castle, once the old baronial residence of the ancient family of Botreaux, who held twelve knights' fees in the County. The site of the Castle still exists, partially covered with buildings, and is now called "Jordans," perhaps a corruption of "Jardin" from the Castle Garden.

It is situate on the sharp spur of a hill at the junction of two valleys. On the lower, or northern side, the sites of the outer and of the inner walls are very distinguishable. They were of a circular form and are marked by mounds of rubbish, from which, we are informed, ashlar stones have from time to time been removed for building purposes. The defence on this side must have been strong, but what protection existed on the other sides it is not easy now to discern, the site being occupied by cottages and gardens. We apprehend, however, that the Castle could never have offered much resistance to an enemy, being commanded by higher ground on three of its sides.

On the western and southern sides of the Castle are clustered the houses forming the town, built, undoubtedly, by the retainers and vassals of the Lord and others who sought his protection. In 6th King John William de Boterell was granted a market at Talkarn on Wednesday in every week provided it did no damage to the neighbouring merchants,* and in 12th Edward I. (1284) William de Botereus was presented at the Assizes at Launceston before the Justices itinerant for claiming to have a fair in his manor of Boterel Castel on the Vigil, on the day, and on the morrow of the day of St. Martin, assize of bread and beer, view of Frank pledge and waif. William appeared and shewed that he and his ancestors had used the liberties in question time out of mind, and that he had nothing usurped of the Lord the King.† In the 30th year of the same King William de Botereus was summoned to answer to the Lord the King before the Justices at Launceston, *inter alia*, by what warrant he claimed to have the correcting the assize of bread and beer broken, and fair, and hue and cry raised in his Manor of Boterel's Castel, and it was again shewn that the said liberties had been used by William and his ancestors time out of mind.‡

In 6th Edward II. (1312) William son of William de Botereaux had a charter dated 16th August granting to him and his heirs for ever, a market every week on Wednesday at his Manor of Castelboterel, and a fair there every year to last three days, viz., on the eve, the day, and the morrow of St. James the Apostle, provided no injury accrued thereby to the neighbouring markets and fairs.§ These fairs have continued to the present time except that they are now limited to two days. The market became changed to Saturday, and eventually dwindled away; and the market house, which was situate on the west side of the High street, having fallen into bad repair, was taken down and removed about two years ago.

By the side of the road leading from Barn Park to Forrabury Church is a stone vessel, now used as a water trough, very closely resembling the old stone corn measure now in the Market House at Bodmin (described ante p. 192). It has the same kind of

* Rot. Claus., 6th John, m. 21

† Placita Coronæ, 12th Edward I., Easter.

‡ Placita Coronæ et Quo Warranto, 30th Edward I., Michaelmas.

§ Rot. Cart., 6th Edward II., No. 64.

opening and lip at the bottom, though destitute of the hooks which the Bodmin measure possesses and also of the "strike" arrangements. It is between 21 and 22 inches in diameter and 12 inches deep, and in capacity will contain 16 gallons or two Winchester bushels, which at this time is a local bushel. There is a tradition that it was used as a measure in the castle whence it was brought, but it is more probable that it formed the standard measure in the Market House.*

It was found upon an inquisition taken at Launceston on 21st September 19th Richard II. (1395) after the death of William de Botreaux that William de Botreaux his father, on the 17th November in the 14th Richard II. (1390) by his charter gave and granted, *inter alia*, the Manors of Worthevale and Botreaux Castle to Ralph Bishop of Bath and Wells, William de Botreaux his son, by the name of William de Botreaux, Chivaler, the younger, and others, in trust, for the payment of the debts of the said William the father, and afterwards to revert to the said William the son. The jury found that William the father died on 3rd January 15th Richard II. (1391-2) and that William de Botreaux the son died on the 25th May then last (1395) past, and that William de Botreaux, of the age of five years and more, was his son and nearest heir.†

Elizabeth de Botreaux, widow of the above mentioned William the younger, by charter dated 17th February, 20th Richard II. (1396-7) was granted the custody of the lands and manors of which the said William died seized, *inter alia*, of the Manors of Worthevale and Botreaux Castle, during the minority of William son and heir of the said William. And in 1398, by charter dated 8th February, the king confirmed to the said Elizabeth, upon inspeximus, the charter of his great grandfather, granting the market and fairs at Botreaux Castle.‡

In 2nd Henry IV. (1401) Robert Rodyngton, Warden of the Fees of Henry Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall belonging to the Castle of Launceston, &c., returned that he had nothing to account for the lands of which William de Botreaux died seized, because King Richard II. had granted the custody of the said lands to Lady Elizabeth Botreaux to hold unto the full age of the heir of the said William for a certain sum, which is charged in the accounts of the sheriff.§

On 15th May 1462 William Lord de Botreaux, Knt., died seized, *inter alia*, of the Manors of Botreaux Castle and Worthevale with the hamlets parcel of the said Manors, together with the advowson of the Church of Minster, *alias* Talcarn; and the jury, upon the inquisition taken after his death,|| found that he held the said Manor of Botreaux Castle of the King in capite as of the Duchy of Cornwall by the service of half a Knight's fee, and that the value of it per annum, beyond reprises, was £10; and

* Following Wallis we have described the Bodmin measure as of the capacity of one Winchester bushel. Having recently taken the measurements we find that it will contain, like the Boscastle measure, just two Winchester bushels, and the graduated scale shews 6, 8, and 12 gallons respectively (see Plate XXVI., fig. 7, Boscastle; fig. 8, Bodmin.)

† Rot. Pat. 22nd Richard II., Part 2, m. 20.

‡ Inq., p.m., 18th Richard II., No. 5.

§ Ministers' Accounts, Devon and Cornwall, 2nd Henry IV.

|| Inq., p.m., 2nd Edward IV., No. 15. See ante, pp. 357-360.

that he held the Manor of Worthevale, in the same manner, by the service of the fourth part of a Knight's fee, and that the value thereof, per annum, beyond reprises, was 100s. They also found that Margaret* who was the wife of Sir Robert Hungerford, Knt., deceased, was the daughter and nearest heir of the said William Botreaux, and that she was of the age of forty years and upwards.

We will not now follow the descent of this Manor further. It has accompanied Worthevale of which we shall have to treat presently, but it may be of interest to trace the condition of the town as described by the early writers on the county.

William of Worcester, writing in the year previous to the death of the last Lord Botreaux above mentioned, alludes to it as "Castrum vocatum Botreaux Castel distat per duo miliaria ultra Tintagel Castel"†; and Leland,‡ who wrote half a century later, says: "From Launston to Botreaux Castelle, vulgo Boscastel, first a 2 miles by enclosid Ground having sum Woodde and good Corne.

"Thens an six miles by Morish and Hilly Ground and great scarsite of wod, inso-much that al the Countrey therabout brennith Firres (furze) and Hethe.

"And thens, a 2 miles, to Boscastel by enclosid Ground metely fruteful of Corne but exceeding baren of Wood to the which the Bleke Northern Se is not there of a Nature favorable.

"The toune of Boscastelle lyith upon the Brow of a rokky Hille by South Est and so goith down by lenght to the Northe toward the Se, but not even ful hard to it.

"It is a very filthy toun and il kept.

"There is a Chirch in it as I remember of St. Simpherian.

"The Lorde Botreaux was Lord of this Toun, a man of old Cornish Linage, and had a Maner Place, a Thing as far as I could.....of smaul reputation, as it is now far onworthe the name of a Castel. The People ther caulle it the Courte.

"Ther cummith down a little brooke from South Est out of the Hilles therby and so renning by the west side of the Towne goith into Severn Se betwixt 2 Hylles, and ther maketh a pore Havenet but of no certain salvegarde."

Camden says, "upon the same coast (as Tintagel) which is not very fruitful and wants wood, there stands exposed to the sea Botreaux Castle, corrupted by the vulgar into Boscastle, and built by the Lords of it, the Botreaux's, who bore in a shield, argent three toads sable."§ And Carew, also writing in the reign of Elizabeth of the Hundred of Lesnewth, thus describes Botreaux Castle: "The first place which heere offreth itselpe is Bottreaux Castle, seated on a bad harbour of the North Sea, & suburbed with a poor

* This lady carried, by her marriage with Sir Robert Hungerford, nineteen Cornish Manors into that family, viz.: Crakhampton, Trewarthenant, Tremorvell, Botreaux Castle, Worthevale, Penhele, Trevrys, Botilete, Newlond, Keligoryk, Bodehallek, Trewynhillek, Seynt Wynnawe, Codsfordfarley, Bosewythegy, Lavant, Tywarnayll, Trevethe, and Botilete, besides other lands, and the advowson of the Church of Minster.

† Itinerary. Davies Gilbert's Hist. of Cornwall, vol. iv., 228.

‡ Itinerary, vol. ii. p. 59. First Edit. Oxford 1710.

§ Britannia, vol. i., p. 23, written 1586. Edition 1722.

market town, yet entitling the owner in times past, with the style of a Baron, from whom, by match it descended to the L. Hungerford & resteth in the Earl of Huntingdon." "The diuersified Roomes of a prison in the Castle for both sexes, better preserued by the Inhabitants' memory, then discernable by their owne endurance, shew the same, heeretofore to haue exercised some large iurisdiction."* Norden also writing a little later says of it "The name attributed first vnto the Castle only, but as the towne increased it retayned only the name of the Castle as it doth this daye. The Towne is seated on a badd craggie harbour of the north sea and is a meane market towne and enhabited for the moste parte by poore men."†

These writers bring down a description of the place to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is clear that the castle no longer existed, and it had probably been taken down or allowed to fall into decay and ruin after the extinction, in the male line, of the race of its founders. Norden wrote after the alienation of the Manor and Borough to John Hender which took place in 1575. As he did not mention the Manor or Mansion House we may safely conclude that it did not then exist, and that it was erected by John Hender, who seated himself here, subsequently. In a deed dated 10th August 5th James (1607) by which John Hender, described as "of Botreaux Castle, Esq.," in pursuance of the marriage settlement of his daughter Elizabeth with William Cotton, conveys to certain trustees therein named, "All that Capitall Messuage and Mansion House of Botreaux Castle wherein the said John Hender now dwelleth." And in another deed, dated 6th June 9th James (1611), is also specifically mentioned "All that Mansion House called Botreaux Castle."‡ This Mansion was situate on the west side of the High Street, or hill, leading through the town, and the site was cut through in making the new road. Some few remains yet exist, which shew that it was built in the Tudor Style of architecture. It was occasionally occupied by Sir Jonathan Phillipps who died in 1798. Lysons writing about 1812 says: "it is probable the castle had been taken down before Leland's time," and he speaks of the Manor House as being then in a state of dilapidation.§ It was taken down and the materials sold by auction in the year 1818 by Mr. George Harman, committee of the estate of Miss Ann Amy. The stables on the opposite side of the street yet remain though in much decay, behind which were the gardens in which there continues a gigantic pear tree.

Though frequently mentioned as a borough, and though there is evidence that the tenements therein were held by burgage tenure, we do not trace that the place ever possessed any municipal privileges or franchises.

Sir John Cotton, by his will dated 6th January 1701, bequeathed the Honor Manor and Fee of Worthevale, and the Borough of Botreaux Castle, together with the advowsons of Minster and Forrabury, to Edward Amy, son of William Amy of Tintagel, and his heirs and assigns for ever. From him the Manors descended to Cotton Amy his only son and heir, who, by Anna Maria daughter and heir of Samuel Gilbert of Tackbear in this county, Gent., left two daughters, coheirs, to whom he devised his manors and lands

* Survey of Cornwall, page 120, edit. 1769.

† Deeds in the possession of Miss Hellyar.

‡ Speculi Britannia Pars., fo. 57.

§ Magna Britannia, vol. iii, 237.

as tenants in common. Grace, the eldest daughter, married Jonathan Phillipps of the Borough of Camelford, Esq. The said Jonathan Phillipps and Grace his wife, by deed dated 21st July 1766* and fine,† cut off the entail and settled their moiety of the estates upon themselves for life, then to the use of the heirs of their bodies, and in default to the right heirs of the survivor in the event of their not making any other appointment. Both died without surviving issue, and Sir Jonathan Phillipps, who had received the honor of Knighthood on the occasion of taking up an address of congratulation to King George III. in 1786 from the Borough of Camelford, on the King's escape from the attempt of assassination by Margaret Nicholson, by his will, dated 28th July 1797, bequeathed his moiety of the said manors and lands to his sister Christian Carpenter, widow of John Carpenter, Esq., for life, remainder to Thomas Winsloe the younger, eldest son of Thomas Winsloe, Esq., and Elizabeth Pomeroy his wife and to their heirs in tail, with several remainders over. Sir Jonathan Phillipps died in 1798, and Christian Carpenter entered into possession and died in 1802. Elizabeth Pomeroy, wife of Thomas Winsloe, pre-deceased her husband, and Thomas Winsloe entered into possession as tenant for life, who had by Royal License dated 8th November 1798, taken the surname and arms of Phillipps instead of those of Winsloe.‡ He died in 1806 leaving John Phillipps his only son then a minor his heir in tail, who thereupon entered into possession of the said manors and lands; and attaining full age on 1st February 1819, by a recovery and indentures of lease and release dated respectively 1st and 2nd February 1819, barred all entails and became possessed in fee, *inter alia*, of an undivided moiety in the Honor Manor and Fee of Worthevale and Borough of Botreaux Castle.

Ann Amy the second daughter of Cotton Amy upon her father's death entered into possession of the other moiety of the manors and lands of which her father died seized as coheir both of her father and mother. She had the misfortune to be a lunatic, and Sir Jonathan Phillipps had the management of her property during his life, and after his decease, viz.: on 23rd October 1799, by an inquisition in lunacy taken at Boscastle, it was found that she was of unsound mind and did not enjoy lucid intervals, and had been so for thirty years and more, and that she was not sufficient for the

* Deeds in the possession of Miss Hollyar.

† Pedes Finium, 7th George III., Michs., No. 87.

‡ In the petition he is described as "Thomas Winsloe, the younger, of Colliprest, Co. Devon, eldest son of Thomas Winsloe, of Twickenham, Co. Middlesex, by Catherine his wife, daughter and at length co-heir of Henry Reynolds, of the city of Exeter, gent, deceased, by Catherine his wife, daughter of John Phillipps, of Camelford, Co. Cornwall, by his first wife, daughter of William Billing;" and petitioner states that Sir Jonathan Phillipps was son of the aforesaid John Phillipps, by his second wife, Elizabeth Pomeroy, and that the said Sir Jonathan Phillipps by his will had demised to the said petitioner and others, certain estates, &c., &c., in remainder after death of testator's sister, Christian, relict of John Carpenter, of Tavyton, Co. Devon, Esq., deceased, petitioner having intermarried with Elizabeth Pomeroy, only daughter of the said John Carpenter, by the said Christian, his wife. (Heralds' Coll., I. 35., fo. 280). The arms, as exemplified to him, were: or, a lion rampant sa. collar and chain or, supporting between the paws an escutcheon gu. charged with a buck's head couped of the first. Crest: a lion passant, tail extended, sa. supporting with the dexter paw a shield ar. charged with a chevron engrailed of the first. Motto: *Renovato nomine*.

management of her manors, lands, &c.; and it was also found that she was seized, *inter alia*, of a moiety of the Manor of Worthyvale and of the Borough of Botreaux Castle, and of the next and alternate presentation to the Rectories of Minster and Forrabury, and the moiety of Quay Dues arising from merchandize shipped and landed at the Pier or Creek of Boscastle; whereupon the Rev. John Kingdon of Bridgerule was appointed by the Court of Chancery, committee of her estate, and the Rev. John Kingdon, Junr. of Marham Church, committee of her person, being both of the degree of next of kin. Upon the death of the former in 1810 George Harward, Gent. was appointed by the court to succeed him as committee of the lunatic's estate. She died November 1819, when her paternal estates devolved upon Catherine Amy and Rebecca the wife of Richard Benoke as her heirs at law.

Catherine Amy soon afterwards married Frank Francis, and the said Frank Francis and Catherine his wife, and the said Richard Benoke and Rebecca his wife levied fines vesting in themselves in fee respectively, *inter alia*, an undivided fourth part of the said Honour Manor and Fee of Worthevale and of the Borough of Botreaux Castle, together with the fourth part respectively of the advowsons of the Churches of Minster and Forrabury; and being so seized in the said lands and manors, &c., in fee with power of appointment they, respectively, by fines levied in the Court of Common Pleas* and by indentures of lease and release dated 18th and 19th December 1820, and 28th and 29th May 1821,† conveyed certain lands and premises, parcel of the said manors, &c., to Thomas Rickard Avery of Boscastle, Merchant, and subsequently by indentures of lease and release, dated respectively the 1st and 2nd July 1824, the said Frank Francis and Catherine his wife, for the considerations therein mentioned, and among others in consideration of an annuity of £130 to the said Frank Francis for life, and an annuity of £20 a year to the said Catherine for life, conveyed to the said Thomas Rickard Avery all the undivided fourth part in the said Honour Manor Fee and demesne lands of Worthevale and Borough of Botreaux Castle, and all other the messuages, &c., to which they were entitled, *inter alia*, in the parishes of Minster and Forrabury.

Richard Benoke soon became involved in great pecuniary difficulties, mortgaged his interest in the estates, and, eventually, by deed dated 22nd February 1828, after reserving an annuity of £50 a year to his wife Rebecca for life, conveyed the whole to Thomas Pope Rosevear of Forrabury, Merchant, and Edward Pearse of Bodmin, Gent., in trust for the payment of his debts, with full powers of sale. By indentures dated 3rd June 1844,‡ Richard Benoke and others conveyed the premises to Mr. Thomas Rickard Avery who thus became possessed of the entirety of the estate.

* Pedes Finium, 1st and 2nd George IV., Hilary, and 2nd George IV., Trinity.

† Deeds in the possession of Miss Hellyar.

THE HARBOUR.

The Harbour of Boscastle is within the limits of the Port of Padstow, which extends from Hartland Point on the east to Peranzabuloe on the west.* The coast is exceedingly exposed and dangerous, and the harbour is very difficult of approach. The ground-swell, which sometimes arises very suddenly, is most terrific. The sea rises like mountains and sweeps over the rugged cliffs which protect the harbour's mouth, covering the loftiest crags with foam and spray. As an additional protection at an early period it was found necessary to erect a break-water, or quay, but at what date we have no record. We find there was a pier or quay here in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and that though it had been twice built before the year 1584, which had cost the poor inhabitants and their well-willers above £200, it had in that year become so decayed as to cause much distress among a multitude of people who seem to have been dependent upon it. Between the 4th April and 6th August in that year the inhabitants expended nearly £50 in repairs, and it was estimated that a further sum of £50 would be required to complete the work. At the desire of Sir Richard Grenville the townsmen furnished him with a memorandum of the works, which, with his letter thereon, is deserving of notice.†

The dimensions and character of the then pier as stated in Sir Richard Grenville's letter agree with the existing pier on the western side of the creek which extends nearly two-thirds across; and consequently the tradition that the pier was originally erected by Mr. Cotton Amy who died in 1766, is not quite exact. That gentleman may have repaired or restored the then existing pier, as the inhabitants of the town had before done, and for so doing he levied certain dues upon all vessels entering the harbour, which dues have continued to be paid down to the present time and now amount to about £150 a year. The right to these quay dues is now vested in Miss Hellyar.

The following particulars of the exports and imports of Boscastle during the last sixty years, supplied by Mr. W. Sloggatt Hawker, who now represents the late firm of Rosevere and Sloggatt, merchants of this place, will be of interest:

Exports.					1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870
EXPORTS	..	Corn†	..	..	..	30	150	200	50	50
		Malt	..	..	..	..	100	200‡	..	..
		Slate	..	..	..	50	300	1500	1200§	50
		China Clay, and China Stone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
		Manganese	..	..	..	200	1000	180	..	..
		Bark	..	..	..	100	250	50	..	..

* Parliamentary Survey, 28th Charles II., A.D. 1676.

† See Appendix IV.

‡ Barley and oats for cattle and wheat for ordinary purposes.

§ A malting business was created here by the late Mr. Avery, which ceased after his death.

¶ Quarries ceased working.

Imports.					1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870
IMPORTS	General	All Wine, Beer and Spirits ..			50	60	100	140	160	250 *
		Hardware, Bricks, Pottery, &c. ..			30	40	60	100	130	150
		Groceries			30	40	60	100	150	150
	Coals	..	..	..	750	1000	1500	2500	3300	4000
	Lime Stone	..	..	..	Average throughout the period very little variation.				500 tons	
	Timber	..	..	..	nil	400	1000	1500 †	500	200
	Iron	..	..	..	20	30	50	70	100	130
	Agricultural	Draining Tiles .. ..			..	..	..	..	30 ‡	80
		Manures .. ..			..	30	500	500	300	300
		Corn .. ..			..	..	..	20	100	150

MANOR OF WORTHEVALE *alias* WORTHYVALE.

We find this ancient manor in Domesday taxed under the name of Gurdaulan (Guerdevalan Exchequer Domesday). It was one of the manors given by William to the Earl of Moreton, under whom it was held by Nigellus, and had been held by Brismer in the time of King Edward the Confessor. "The Earl holds j mansion which is called Gurdaulan, which was held by Brismer on the day on which King Edward was alive and dead, and paid gild for half a hide. This eight ploughs can plough. It is now held by Nigellus of the Earl and he hath thereof half a virgate and two carucates and a half in demesne, and the villans have the rest of the land and four ploughs. There Nigellus has ten villans, and twenty-one bordars, and twelve bond-servants, and six horses, unbroken, and sixteen animals, and two pigs, and one hundred and eighty sheep, and twelve goats, and one acre of scrub wood, and one acre of pasture, and one acre of meadow, and the value is forty shillings, and when the Earl received it, £4.§

This manor was, at a very early date, parcel of the possessions of the great family of Botreaux or Boterel, and was held by them before the time of King Richard I. when William de Boterell gave the Church of Forrabury to the Abbey of Hartland,|| and formed a part of the twelve knight's fees in Cornwall, for which William de Boterel paid scutage in 33rd Henry II. (1187).¶

* The increase under this head arises chiefly from the importation of beer by reason of the establishment of a brewery at Redruth, whence all the imports with trifling exceptions are derived. Previously Burton's and other more expensive ales only were imported, and the lower cost of the freight has led to a great increase in the consumption.

† All timber imported was by the late Mr. Avery who received the quay dues. After his death when his representatives ceased to do the trade others were unable to do so in consideration of the large dues demanded. No dues, or merely nominal amounts, are chargeable at the harbours of Padstow and Bude for the importation of timber.

‡ A great impetus was given to the drainage of land about this date by Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Williams and Mr. Grylls for the improvement of their estates in Davidstow.

§ Exon Domesday, orig. fo. 241. Printed edition, vol. i., pp. 220, 221.

|| See ante, p. 587.

¶ Rot. Pip., 33rd Henry II.

In the 19th Henry III. on the marriage of Isabella the King's sister with Frederic the Roman Emperor, the Collectors of the Aid accounted for £10 8s. 4d. received of William de Botreaux for twelve-and-a-half fees in Calcarn (Talcarn).*

On the death of William de Botreaux, an inquisition was taken at Worthevale on the 8th June 1302, for the purpose of ascertaining of what quantity of land he was seized on the day on which he died, how much he held of the King in capite, and how much of others, and by what service; what was the value of the land; who was his nearest heir, and what was his age. The return to this inquisition is of considerable interest as shewing the extent of the manor, and its customs and privileges at that date. The Jury say that the said William de Botreaux was seized in his demesne as of fee on the day on which he died, *inter alia*, of the Manor of Worthauala, which he held of the King in capite by twelve knight's fees (sic) of the fee of Morteyn. And they say there is a certain messuage and a certain croft, and the value per annum is 12d.; and there are in the same manor four acres of meadow, the value of which per annum is 16d., price per acre 4d.; and there are two water mills, of which the value per annum is 20s.; and there are twenty free tenants, who render per annum at two annual terms 25s. 10d., viz: at the feast of Easter 9s. 11½d., and at the feast of St. Michael, 15s. 10½d.; and there are thirty-one burgesses who each hold one burgage, and render per annum, at the feast of St. Michael, 63s. 6½d.; and there are twenty-three conventionaries, who each hold one ferling of land, and render per annum, at the feast of Easter and St. Michael, equally, 53s. 7d.; and head money of field or farm servants, (capitagium garcionum) value per annum, at the feast of St. Michael, 2s.; and the tolls of the fairs there, on the day of St. Martin, 2s.; and pleas and profits of the Court of the Manor, value per annum 4s. Total value of the aforesaid manor £8 13s. 3d.†

It remained in the family so long as the latter existed, and is found continuously in the inquisitions post mortem of the several lords, being held of the Castle of Launceston and Duchy of Cornwall by the fourth part of one knight's fee. On the death of William, Lord Botreaux, on 14th May 1462, this manor (together with others in Cornwall‡), was carried by Margaret, his daughter and heir, in marriage to Sir Robert Hungerford§, whose descendant Henry Earl of Huntingdon and Elizabeth his wife, by fine levied in the Court of Common Pleas, alienated, *inter alia*, this manor together with the advowson of the Church of Mynster to John Hender||. This, however, having been done without a licence, Letters Patent were granted under the Great Seal tested at Westminster, 1st June 21st Elizabeth (1578) pardoning the offence upon the payment of a fine of £5.¶

From this date the manor has descended in like manner as the Borough of Botreaux Castle to Miss Hellyar, as before described.

* Testa de Nevil, p. 201.

† See ante p. 619.

‡ Pedes. Finium, 16th Elizabeth, Trinity.

† Inq. p. m., 30th Edward I., No. 36.

§ Inq. p. m. 2nd Edward IV., No. 16

¶ Rot. Pat., 21st Elizabeth, part I., m. 26.

HONOR, MANOR, AND FEE OF
WORTHEVALE AND BOROUGH
OF BOTREAUX CASTLE

*Rental of the High and Chief Rents due to the said Honor,
Manor, Fee, and Borough, 1819.*

Tenants.	Tenements.	Yearly Rents. s. d.	Suits at Court. s. d.
Mr. Charles Chilcott	The Manor of Woolstone in Poundstock	1	2 0
Mr. John Lynam	} For moiety of the Manor of Cant in St. [Minver]	2 0	2 0
Sir James Laroche	Quarter part of the Manor of Cant	1 0	2 0
Do.	Westerley	1 6	
Do.	Hender Town of Trees	6 0	
Do.	Baseleys Tenements	8	
Heirs of Sir Jon ⁿ Phillipps	For Pelly	6	
Sir James Laroche	For the sixth part of Coplestone	1 0	2 0
Do.	Quarter part of the Manor of Cant	1	2 0
Richard Martin	Parradice in Forrabury	7	
Mrs. Glynn	For Tresuck and Trebill	6	2 0
Heirs of Mr. Wm. Farnham	For the Barton of Worthyvale	6 0	2 0
Do.	Wingford and Condoldon	18 4	
Do.	Milorn	8	
	The Manor of Trelawny Parks in Alternun	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 0
	The Manor of Trevange in Alternun	4	2 0
Heirs of Clobery	Moiety of Trelawny Park	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 0
Jonas Morgan, Esq.	Manor of Tredawle in Alternun	7	2 0
P. Rashleigh, Esq.	For lands in Trewarle	10	2 0
Do.	For a tenement in Trewarle	1 6	
Rt. Hon ^{ble} . Edward Craggs	{ Half of Hendrawither	5 0	2 0
Lord Eliot	{ For one-third of the Lower Hallute	2 0	
Do.	For one-sixth of Coplestone	1 0	
Do.	For Grills in Minster	4	
Do.	For Higher Trelay	3 4	
Do.	For Trerose in Minster	1 0	
Do.	For Townslaw's Trerose	6	
Do.	For Cock's Ditto	6	
Do.	For the moiety of Tregue and Trelorn in Minster	1 0	
Do.	For the third part of Coplestone Heath	2 0	
Do.	For a sixth part	1 0	
	For Tregue in Mora in Alternun	2 2	2 0

Tenants.	Tenements.	Yearly Rents. s. d.	Suits at Court. s. d.
Edmund John Glynn, Esq.	For the moiety of Higher Pendavy	1 0	2 0
Heirs of John Mathew	For part of Lower Pendavy	1 0	2 0
William Hole, Esq.	For Blackdon <i>alias</i> Poles Park	1 6	2 0
William Honey	For Pawey Way Park	6	2 0
James Bastard	For three Trecannes <i>alias</i> Butt's Meadow and Orchard	9 8	2 0
Heirs of Sir Jon ^a Phillipps	For the moiety of Wanga Park	2 6	2 0
Do.	For the other part of ditto	2 6	
<i>Qy. to whom these lands belong</i>	{ For a moiety of lands in Westerley For lands in Westerley	1 8 10	
Mr. John James	For lands in Minas Walkeys	4 0	
Sir A. O. Molesworth	For Tregue in Minster	6 0	
Do.	Easterleys	3 1½	2 0
Jane Seccombe	Quarter part of Henderwither	2 6	2 0
Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	2 6	2 0
Heirs of John Bettenson, Esq.	For Tretharup in Lesnewth	4 0	2 0
Do.	For part of Coplestone	1½	
Do.	For Yeo's part of Coplestone Thretharup	1½	
Do.	For Howell's part	1½	
Do.	For moiety of Choldon in Lesnewth	2 0	
Do.	Quarter part of Choldon	1 0	
Do.	For another quarter part	1 0	
Do.	For Burrell's Down	6	2 0
Heirs of John Hoskyn	For Grills <i>alias</i> Trevill's Parks in Minster	2 0	2 0
Thomas Carter	For Uldridges land	2 0	2 0
Thomas Rickard	For the Manor of Treheane	5 0	2 0
Thomas Bishop	For the Manor of Polrenall	a red rose	6
Do.	For	6 8	
Heirs of Henry Darrell, Esq.	Quarter of Hallute	1 0	2 0
	Quarter part of Tregue and Melein	6	
	Quarter of Hallute	1 0	2 0
Heirs of Wyse, Luxton, & Blake	For the Manor of Trevilla in Lewannick	1	2 0
John Hawkin	For moiety of Melein in Minster	6	
Do.	For another part of Melein	6	
Do.	Quarter part of Tregue and Melein	6	2 0
William Pearse	For Treseat in Minster	3 8	2 0
John Garland	For Treley <i>alias</i> Treley the Lower	3 4	1 0
William Burdon	For Trewarle	4 0	2 0
Do.	Colman's Lands in Trewarle	3 0	6

BARTON OF WORTHEVALE.

The Barton of Worthevale was for several centuries held by a family of gentlemen who from it derived their name. Roger de Worthevale would seem to have held it about the time of Henry III. or Edward I., and Edward de Worthevale, grandson of Roger, and Walter Worthevale, probably his brother, were assessed to the subsidy in the parish of Minster in the 1st Edward III.* Walter Worthevale died seized of it in 1611, whose will shows that it was held of the Lord of the Manor by knight's service. In 1650, Christopher Worthevale, Esq., and Philadelphia, his wife, suffered a fine in Worthevale, Wringworthy, and other lands to Richard Kelliowe.† In 1673 ‡ Worthevale was the property of Edward Boscawen, Esq., in whose family it remained for some time. It afterwards belonged to Hamley or Cann of Trefreake, and by the marriage of Mary,§ daughter and co-heir of Ann Cann, of Trefreake, with the Rev. John Farnham, was carried into that family, and was bequeathed by William Farnham, of Launceston, gent,|| son of the said John Farnham, to his nephew,¶ the Rev. John Farnham, of Mawgan, who dying in the following year, the property, by his will dated 22nd April 1802, passed to Peter Hill, of Helston, Esq., and Jane Penwick Hill, his wife; and, about 1825, it was sold by Mrs. Hill to the late Admiral Spry, who by his will, dated 20th August 1828, devised Tregorrick, Basil, and Worthevale, to trustees to the use of his son, Richard Spry, for life with remainder to his issue in tail male.

WELLTOWN *alias* WILTON.

This is a small old picturesque house now in a very dilapidated condition, on the western boundary of the parish of Forrabury. It would appear to have been built in the time of Queen Elizabeth by some one of the family of Tinck. At the close of that sovereign's reign it was the lands of inheritance of John Tinck, yeoman, who by his will devised it to his two sons John and Baldwin; two-thirds to the elder, and one-third to the younger, in undivided shares. John Tinck, the elder, in the beginning of the reign of James, demised his share to William Cotton of Exeter, Esq. Quarrels and contentions arose between him and Baldwin Tinck, for the appeasing of which, and for avoiding such variances thereafter, by deed dated 28th February 8th James (1610) it was agreed to partition the property. The house then existed as at present. Mention

* Subsidy Rolls, 1st Edward III. $\frac{87}{7}$

† Pedes Finium, 1650, Michs.

‡ Deed in the possession of Mrs. Guy, of Endellion.

§ Marriage Settlement, dated 4th September 1733, see ante. p. 532.

|| Will dated 19th June 1800, Prov. 4th March 1802, C.P.C.

¶ It appears from certain proceedings in Chancery that it could not be discovered who was the heir-at-law of William Farnham *ex paterna*.

is made in the deeds of partition of the hall, the parlour, and three chambers over the parlour, and the buttery. It was probably erected by the father of John Tink the elder, whose name perhaps was Baldwin, for we find the initials "B. T." upon the drop ends of the hood-moulding over the principal entrance,* whilst upon the hood-moulding over one of the mullioned windows appear the letters "O. T." (See Plate xxvi., fig. 10.)

Towards the end of the century the premises formed part of the possessions of Thomas Darrell, of Trewornan, Esq., who granted a lease thereof, on 1st January 1694, to Mary Pease, of Exeter, widow. Henry Darrell died seized, *inter alia*, of this tenement in 1731. By his will he left several legacies, besides which he owed large sums of money, and he devised all his personal and real estate to certain trustees for the payment of his legacies and debts. Under the sanction of the Court of Chancery all the lands were sold by the trustees to Charles Trelawny of Coldrinick, Esq., Frances Crabb and Ann Stephens, sisters and heirs of the said Henry Darrell, joining in such sale. Charles Trelawny thereupon, by deed dated 22nd November 1742, sold Welltown to Roger Withiel of Trevalga, Yeoman, who mortgaged the same to Elizabeth Hayne of Trevalga. The mortgage was subsequently assigned to Jonathan Phillipps of Botreaux Castle, Esq., from whom it passed to Mr. Symons, who, in 1836, conveyed the fee to Messrs. Rosevere and Sloggatt, and the moiety of the Sloggatt family has recently been transferred to W. S. Rosevere, Esq., the present possessor.

TREGATHEREL *alias* TREGADDEREL.

At Tregatherel, in Minster, is an old farm house of the Elizabethan period. It formerly consisted of a projecting entrance porch with chamber over, and a wing on each side. In one of the wings are two three-light mullioned windows, one of which has a square hood-moulding. The centre part of the house has been rebuilt. In the garden wall is a stone 4 ft. 4 in. in length which formed the architrave under the hood-moulding of the principal entrance door. On it is sculptured in letters in relief RICHARD PAVLY.† William Cotton, Rector of Silverton, in his will dated 26th April 1652, recites that he had theretofore conveyed the farm of Tregatheral *alias* Tregadderell to his youngest son John Cotton, and he ratifies the gift. When John Cotton, (afterwards Sir John) became possessed of the family estates it is presumed it again became merged in the general property, nevertheless it became the property of the Cole family, and was sold a few years ago by Miss Nancy Cole of Boscastle to Mr. Eldred Brown of Plymouth, merchant, who is the present owner.

* Baldwin Tink, of Forrabury, who was probably the builder, died in 1597. Will proved in the Court of the Archdeacon of Cornwall, 6th December in that year, but is now lost. The will of John Tink was proved in the same Court, 28th January 1630.

† Richard Pawley levied a fine on John Hender, gent, and others in Tregatherell, in Minster, in 19th Elizabeth (Michaelmas) and in the following year he and others suffered a fine in the same place to Nicholas Dagge and others. (Ped. Fin. 20th Elizabeth, Easter.)

There are a few pretty villa residences at Boscastle which claim a short notice. The most important of these is: *Penally House*, which is situate on the eastern side of the town sheltered by thriving plantations. The Pelly Estate on which it is erected is parcel of the Manor of Trewannot, anciently part of the possessions of the Botreaux family. In the last century it belonged to Sir James Laroche, derived probably from the Robartes family,* and was purchased in 1794 by Sir Jonathan Phillipps who, in 1821, sold it to Messrs. Rosevere and Sloggatt, merchants of Boscastle. Mr. Sloggatt built the house now under notice in 1836, and on his death left the property to Mary, his only daughter and heir, the wife of C. C. Hawker, Esq., by whom it is now possessed.

A short distance on the east of Penally, on the Hilsborough Estate, also the property of Mrs. Hawker, is a picturesque water-fall, called Pentargan. It is formed by the stream which divides the parishes of Minster and St. Juliot. The cataract falls from a height of 150 feet perpendicularly upon the beach.

Barn Park. This comfortable old house, now the residence of Mr. Tuke, Surgeon, was formerly the property of Mr. James Bastard, of Michaelstow, who sold it to the late Mrs. Sarrel, of Hengar, and, together with the Hengar Estates, it has devolved upon Sir Matthew Onslow, Bart. Adjoining this is a convenient residence erected by the late Thomas Pope Rosevere, Esq., which is now occupied by his nephew and heir W. S. Rosevere, Esq.

Paradise. This pretty cottage embosomed in elms, on the south part of the town, was built as a residence for himself by Mr. Richard Benoke about 1820, when he recovered possession of his share of the Amy estates. It was afterwards purchased by Mr. William Cole, who upon his death in 1839† bequeathed it to his daughter Miss Nancy Cole who resided here many years. Upon her death it descended to her brother the Rev. Francis Cole, Vicar of St. Issy, and is now the property of his son William Cole, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

Melbourne Villa. Now the residence of Mr. Ralph Wade was built a few years ago by Mr. Dingle of Boscastle, Merchant.

These are all in the parish of Forrabury.

* See ante. p. 153, and note.

† See Monumental Inscription No. 2, p. 593.

FAMILY HISTORY.

BOTERELL, *alias* DE BOTEREAUS, *alias* DE BOTREAUX.

The family of Boterell, or de Botreaux, was at a very early date settled in Cornwall, and gave their name to the Castle in the parish of Minster, or, as it was then called, Talkarn, which Castle from them was designated Castle Boterell, or Botreaux Castle. This family was descended from Alan Fergant, Earl of Brittany,* who was created Earl of Richmond in England by William the Conqueror for his services at the battle of Hastings. In the 6th of King Stephen, John of Hexham commends Geoffry Boterell for his valour against the forces of the Empress Maude, in rallying his friends and grandly receiving and powerfully repelling the attack of the enemy, and he describes him as the brother of Alan Earl of Richmond.† In 1137 Hamond de Boterel paid a fine of £20 into the Exchequer for the farm of Bigart Forest, co. Hants.‡

We find the Boterells holding lands in Cornwall in the time of King Henry I,§ William Boterell, whom we will call William (I.), married Alice Corbet daughter and coheir

* Alan Fergant, (the Red) Earl of Brittany and Earl of Richmond in England, was the fourth son of Eudes Count de Panthievre, and was a man of great wealth and prowess. He married Constance, daughter of William the Conqueror, cir. 1076, with whom he lived very happily for nearly fifteen years. She died on the 13th August 1090, without issue. Alan Fergant married again in 1093 Ermengarde, daughter of Fulk de Rechin, Count of Anjou. Conan, their son, married Matilda, the illegitimate daughter of King Henry I. This union produced bitter fruits, for he was under the necessity of publicly disclaiming the only son who was the issue of it. (Ordericus Vitalis II., 106 and n. 2.) In 1093 Alan demanded the hand of the Princess Matilda of Scotland daughter of Malcolm III., (Canmore) by the Princess Margaret of England. The Princess Margaret was the sole heiress of the Crown of England, and from her descended the succeeding monarchs of Scotland, who, in consequence, possessed the hereditary right to the Crown of England, though it was frustrated by the Norman Conquest. The marriage of Alan with the Princess of Scotland was defeated by his death, and she subsequently became the wife of King Henry I. (Ord. Vit. III. 13.)

† “Et imperatrix quidem non sine magno conflictu et plurima difficultate erepta est. Emeruit in propugnacione ejus Galfridus Boterel frater Alani Comitis de Richemunt celebrem laudem, extremos sociorum recolligens et incursus hostium magnanimiter excipiens et potenter relidens.” (Per Johannem Priorem Hagustaldensem. Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores X. Twisden, p. 270. Lond. 1682.)

‡ Pipe Roll 2nd Henry II. Hants.

§ In 8th Henry III. the Sheriff of Cornwall was commanded to enquire what store of wheat and other chattels Rouland de Penwood and William de Teikenbret, formerly escheators of Cornwall, received from the land which had belonged to William de Botereus, and for how long a time they held those lands in the hands of the King Henry I., and what was the quantity and value of the chattels; and that he should enquire at what time and for how long Hugh de Peverell held those lands in his own hands, and whether he received any stores of chattels from those lands. (Lord Treasurer's Remembrance of the Exchequer, Memda. Rolls, 8th Henry III., No. 6, m. 3 d.)

of Sir Robert Corbet, whose other daughter, Sybell, became a concubine of King Henry and was the mother of Reginald de Dunstanville Earl of Cornwall. It is not improbable that upon this marriage the King granted to William Boterell the Lordship of Worthevale, which had fallen to the crown by forfeiture. In 1131 we find that William Boterell paid in Cornwall two shillings for a pardon.*

Henry I. granted to Sir Robert Corbet the Lordship of Alcester, co. Warwick, which after Sir Robert's death would have descended to his two daughters and their heirs in property, but the king would appear to have attempted to interrupt this course by granting the manor to William Boterell upon his marriage;† nevertheless it would seem that he held a moiety of the manor only, his son having received a grant of the other moiety from Earl Reginald,‡ which prince also confirmed to William (II.), described as William Boterell son of Alice Corbet, grantor's mother's sister, all the lands which Earl Reginald had given William Boterell his father in Cornwall: viz., Penhale (Penheale in Egloskerry) and Widemue for his services, and Cracumton and Bidum as a marriage portion with grantor's aunt.§ This grant does not include Worthevale.

William (I.) by his charter, undated, (Appendix II, B) wherein he describes himself as William the son of Nicholas, granted to the monks of St. Sergius of Anjou the Church of Minster and other lands and tithes (ante p. 595). William II., his son, gave the Church of Forrabury to the Abbey of Hartland (ante p. 587). The latter married Isabella de Say, and after her death confirmed, by charter, undated, (Appendix II, C) for the good of his soul and the soul of William, his son, to God and St. Melburgh of Wenlock, and the monks there serving God, the gift which the Lady Isabella, his wife, had made upon the Church of St. George of Clune. William Boterell (III.) confirmed to the Church of Minster (St. Merthiane) the gift of his ancestors William the son of Nicholas, and Aufre the son of Ruald,|| which latter appears to have been a benefactor to the Abbey in respect to the same lands (ante p. 595, and Appendix II, D), and this grant was again confirmed by William de Botreaux (IV.), son of the above William and Sibella, his wife. (Appendix II, E.)

In 12th Henry II. (1166) William (II.) de Boterell rendered an account of £32 of "Old mercy," for which he originally owed the King £60, and in the 33rd year of the same King (1187) he paid scutage for twelve knights' fees in Cornwall because he had not accompanied the King in his expedition into Galway in the preceding year.¶ In 1199 he gave the King £200 and two goshawks for having seizin of his land in Penhal

* Rot. Pip. 31st Henry I. This Roll has been usually cited as the 5th of Stephen, under which date it was printed by the Record Commissioners, but the late Mr. Joseph Hunter has satisfactorily established the earlier year.

† Rot. Cart., 25th Henry III., m. 5. Inspec.

‡ Rot. Pip., 1st John, Cornwall, see post.

§ Cartæ Antiquæ, B. No. 2. This Charter is not dated, but as Earl Reginald was restored to his estates (which after holding a short time he had forfeited) in 1166 and died in 1175 it must have been made within this period. See Charter, Appendix No. II., A.

|| These early descents are, in some respects, very obscure. Aufre, the son of Ruald, was one of the witnesses to the Charter of William, the son of Nicholas.

¶ Rot. Pip., 33rd Henry II. Cornwall.

and half the ville of Alencestre, and for the confirmation of the charter which he had had of Earl Reginald; but it is stated that £100 is required of William, the son of Alan, in Shropshire, his attorney, for a fine made between the said William and William the son of Alan.*

He was Sheriff of Cornwall from 1205 to 1209, and paid £233 4s. per annum for the farm of the county.† In 12th John he paid scutage for twelve knights' fees in Cornwall for both the Scottish and Welsh expeditions,‡ and in the 16th year some of his lands would appear to be in the king's hands, for the Sheriff of Cornwall accounted for £6 for the lands which were William Boterel's in Biden and Wideme, and £11 for those which belonged to him in Penhale and those which Cadwalen held; albeit in this year he paid £15 for scutage for his twelve fees in Worthevale.§ He died in 1220, and in 1221 William his son had livery of his father's lands,|| and in the following year rendered an account of 24 marks for his relief.¶

William (IV.) in 1205 gave the king two horses for the great saddle and one Norway goshawk for license to marry Albreda widow of John de Ingham and daughter of Walter de Waleran,** in addition to 300 marks which she had previously given to have her own marriage.††

He took part with the rebellious barons against the king in 1232, and his lands in Alcester were seized.‡‡ He died cir. 1242, s.p., and Reginald his brother had livery of his lands in 1243.§§ He also was associated with the rebellious Barons, and his lands were seized. He died 2nd Edward I., when William de Botereus, his son, was found

* Rot. Pip., 1st John, Cornwall, and Rot. Oblat., of the same year, m. 23.

† Rot. Pip., 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th John, Cornwall.

‡ Ibid., 12th John, Cornwall.

§ Ibid., 16th John, Cornwall.

|| Rot. Fin., 5th Henry III., m. 9.

¶ Ibid., 6th Henry III., Cornwall.

** Rot. Pip., 6th John, Warwick. Walter de Waleran married Isabell daughter of William son and heir of William Longespee Earl of Salisbury, natural son of King Henry II. He died 2nd John, leaving issue three daughters and heirs: Cecily wife of John de Mumemue (Monmouth), Aubrie married to John Ingeham, Knt., and Isabell wife of William Nevil. Cecily died without issue. On the death of John de Mumemue. (Monmouth) in 41st Henry III. Albretha de Botereaus and Johanna de Novilla (Nevil) were found the nearest heirs to the third part of certain lands which he held in Dorset, and that Albretha was aged 60 years and more, and Johanna 40 years and more. (Inq. p.m., 41st Henry III., No. 3.)

†† Rot. Claus., 5th John, in dorso. Albreda de Boterell died 54th Henry III., and Oliver de Ingeham was found to be her nearest heir and to be aged 40 years and more. In Michaelmas term, 51st Henry III. (1267) Oliver de Ingham and Albreda de Botereus came into the king's court, and it was agreed between them that Oliver and his heirs should render to Albreda every year 11lb. of pepper and £50 sterling for her whole life of annual farm for her Manor of Codeford, co. Wilts, &c. And besides the said Oliver granted for himself and his heirs that the said Albreda should be acquitted for her whole life of all services then due to the king of the said Manor of Codeford, as well as of all other lands and tenements that the said Albreda held of inheritance of the king in capite. (Coram Rege Rolls, 51st Henry III., Michaelmas, m. 19.)

‡‡ Rot. Fin., 17th Henry III., m. 3. See also Mathew Paris, p. 384.

§§ Rot. Fin., 27th Henry III., m. 3.

N.B. In January 1240-1 Roger de Boterell sought to recover his land by replevin which had been taken into the hands of the King by reason of default which Roger made at Westminster on the morrow of All Soules against Baldwin de Akeny and John Vynius. We are, however, unable to place this Roger with certainty in the pedigree. He was probably another son of William III. (Rot. Coram Rege, No. 90, m. 8.)

to be his nearest heir, and to be aged 31 years and more.* He would appear to have had a son called Reginald,† for we find that in 1297 Reginald de Boterell was returned from Cornwall as holding lands or rents to the amount of £20 yearly value, and was summoned to perform military service in person, with horses and arms, in parts beyond the seas.‡

William de Botreaus (V.), in 1277, was summoned to perform military service in person against Llewelin, Prince of Wales;§ in 1282 he was again summoned against the Welsh,|| and in the same year he acknowledged the service of half a serjeanty in co. Warwick, and made fine for the same.¶ In 1297 he was returned from Cornwall as Sir William Botreaus, Senior, together with Reginald, and was summoned under the General Writ to perform military service in person, with horses and arms, beyond the seas.** In the following year he was summoned from Devon for an expedition against the Scots,†† as he was also in 1301.‡‡ In 1300 he was returned from the counties of Somerset and Dorset as holding lands, either in capite or otherwise, to the amount of £40 yearly value, and in consequence summoned under the General Writ for service against the Scots.§§ He married Dionisia, daughter of Sir William Champernown, Knt., and had issue two sons, William and Reginald, and died in 1302, seized of the Manors of Worthevale, Penhal, Crackhampton, and Botylet, in Cornwall, leaving William, his son, aged 27 years and more, his nearest heir.||||

We find also John Botreaux, who was probably also a son of William (V.) though we are unable to place him with certainty in the pedigree. He was summoned in 1314 to perform military service in person against the Scots,¶¶ and in 1323, in conjunction with the Sheriff of Cornwall, was directed to enforce the general array for the county.***

William (VI.) de Botreaux succeeded his father in 1302, and had livery of his lands except the dowry of Alice his mother.††† He already held a prominent position, for we find that in 1297 he was returned from Cornwall as William de Botreaux, Junr. as holding lands or rents of the value of £20 or more, and was summoned to perform military service with horses and arms beyond the seas;‡‡‡ and in 1301 he was summoned from Devon against the Scots. In 1305 he was returned Knight for the Shire at the parliament summoned to meet at Westminster on 16th February, and on 20th March had a writ for his expenses.§§§ In 1306 he was again summoned for military service against the Scots, or to appear in the exchequer and compound for such service. At the assizes

* Inq. p. m. 2nd Edward I., No. 3.

† We also find a Walter de Botreaux mentioned in the Assize Rolls of 12th Edward I.

‡ Harl. MS., 1192, fo. 50.

§ Rot. Claus. 5th Edward I., m. 12, d.

¶ Miscel. Chanc. Rolls No. 52. m. 16. d.

†† Rot. Claus., 26th Edward I., m. 12, d., in Ced.

§§ Harl. MS., 1192, fo. 4.

¶¶ Rot. Scoc., 8th Edward II., m. 9, d.

††† Rot. Fin., 30th Edward I., m. 9.

§§§ Parl. Writs, a part of the privy seal remains on the dorse of the document.

|| Rot. Wall., 10th Edward I., m. 10, d.

** Rot. Claus., 25th Edward I., m. 15, d.

‡‡ Rot. Claus., 29th Edward I., m. 12, 13, d.

|||| Inq. p. m., 30th Edward I., No. 35

*** Rot. Pat., 16th Edward II., part 2, m. 23.

‡‡‡ Harl. MS. 1192, fo. 50, as above.

at Launceston in the same year he recovered from Cecilia de Haccombe, Stephen de Haccombe and others one water mill, &c., in Castelboterel, which Cecilia claimed as a part of Worthefala, which she held in dower of the inheritance of the said William de Botereus and by his assignment.* In 1322 he was again Knight for the Shire; and he was Sheriff of Cornwall for Queen Isabella from Michaelmas 1320 to September 1323.† In 1324 he was summoned to the Great Council held at Westminster. In the following year he was granted free warren of all his lands in Cornwall;‡ and on 27th December he was appointed governor of Tintagel Castle during pleasure.§ On 16th March 1531 he was constituted seneschal and keeper of all the Castles, Manors, Parks, &c., in Cornwall,|| which office, in 1533, was transferred to Henry Trethewy.¶ From 1308 to 1314 he was one of the Conservators of the Peace for Cornwall, and in the latter year one of the Justices of Oyer and Terminer and of Gaol Delivery for Cornwall and Devon. In 1316, and also in 1319, we find him one of the Assessors of the Subsidy, and in 1326 he was one of the Chief Inspectors of Array in Devon and Cornwall, with special powers. He died in the latter end of the year 1340. His lands were directed to be taken into the King's hands on 12th March 1340-1.** The inquisition taken thereupon is lost, and hence we have not been able to ascertain the exact date of his death. He left no issue, and we know not if he ever married.

With respect to Reginald, the second son of William (V.), we find under the year 1317 that at the Assizes held at Launceston, there was an assize of view of recognizance if Reginald de Boterell and Elizabeth, his wife, had unjustly disseized Robert Bendyn and Johanna, his wife, of their free tenements in Ikeswell, Golyecume, and Overkynnescume, near Tregoff.†† In the same year he was summoned for service against the Scots.‡‡ In 1322 he was one of the manucaptors for his brother William on the return of the latter to Parliament as one of the Knights for the Shire, and in the following year he was one of the Commissioners of Array, whilst in 1324 he was returned by the Sheriff of Cornwall as one of those summoned by the General Proclamation to attend the Great Council at Westminster.§§ In the same year we find him and Richard de Bello Prato joint guardians of the alien Priors in Cornwall (Appendix II, G). In 1330 was entailed upon him the Manor of Alyncester, in co. Warwick, to hold to him and his wife Isabella and the heirs of their bodies,||| and a fine was levied in which Reginald de Botreaux and Isabella his wife were querists, and Master Walter de Botreaux deforc. of the same manor, and one carucate of land in Raddewyk, in co. Gloucester, whereby the said lands were settled upon the said Reginald and Isabella for their lives, with remainder to the heirs male of their bodies, and in default, remainder to the right heirs of the said Reginald.¶¶ In 1338 Reginald de Botreaux was appointed, jointly with the Sheriff of Cornwall, Governor of St. Michael's Mount.***

* Assize Rolls, Cornw. 35th Edward I.

† Rot. Fin., 6th Edward II., m. 64.

‡ Rot. Fin., 5th Edward III., m. 21.

** Rot. Fin., 15 Edward III., m. 26.

†† Rot. Scoc. 10th Edward II., m. 7.

‡‡ Dugdale cites Pat. Roll, 4th Edward III., Part i., m. 7.

§§ Pedes Finium, Divers Counties, 4th Edward III. No. 54.

† Rot. Pipe, for the period.

§ Rot. Pat., 19th Edward II., Part i. m. 10.

¶ Rot. Fin., 7th Edward III., m. 7.

†† Assize Rolls, Cornwall, 10th Edward II., m. 8.

§§ B. Museum, Bib. Cotton, Claud, C. ii, p. 45.

*** Rot. Pat. 12th Edward III. Part 2, m. 22.

Reginald Botreaux was twice married. The name of his first wife was Elizabeth,* as stated above. His second wife was called Elizabeth, or Isabella. The two names are indiscriminately used in respect to her. Reginald died towards the end of the year 1346. By the inquisition taken at Bruton, co. Somerset, on the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle (21st Dec.) in that year it was found that he held, conjointly with Isabella his wife, who was still living, the Manor of Babyngton in that county, of the gift of Master Walter Botreaux, and that†..... Botreaux, son of the said Reginald, was his nearest heir, and was aged 30 years and more.‡ It appears from an inquisition taken at Alcester, co. Warwick, on 4th September, 23rd Edward III. (1349) after the death of Elizabeth, who was the wife of Reginald de Botreaux, that the said Elizabeth held on the day on which she died one messuage, &c., in Alcester, which, with the licence of the King, she held jointly with the said Reginald, who was then dead, and with remainder to the heirs of their bodies. The said Isabella was found to have died on the 20th July then last past, and Walter Botreaux, son of the said Reginald and Elizabeth was the nearest heir of the said Reginald and Elizabeth, and was aged 17 years and more at the feast of Pentecost then last past.§

From Walter Botreaux of Alcester, descended Thomas Botreaux, who in 22nd Henry VI. sold all that he had in Alcester to Sir Thomas Beauchamp of Powyk.||

William de Botreaux (VII.) succeeded his father Reginald in 1346. Ten years before he had taken to wife, Isabell, daughter and co-heir of John de Moels, whom he married without licence, albeit she was within age, by reason of which all her lands were forfeited to the Crown, and were granted on 1st September 1337 to Thomas de Ferrars, and the King's valet Theobald de Monteny,¶ and it was not until 4th July, 21st Edward III. (1347)** that upon sufficient proof of age, and doing homage, he obtained livery of the property of her lands. He died on Thursday in the feast of St. Mary Magdalen 1349 (Isabell, his wife, having died a few days earlier) leaving William, his son, aged 12 years on the Vigil of St. Michael then last past, his nearest heir,†† and a certain Thomas Botreaux, his son, upon whom he settled the Manor of Stokeleigh English, in co. Devon, for life.‡‡

William (VIII.) de Botreaux was born 28th September 1337, and upon making

* As also appears in a pedigree in the Herald's College, Vincent 20, 156.

† The name is unfortunately torn away.

‡ Inq. p. m., 20th Edward III. Part i. No. 7. This is the only inquisition taken after the death of Reginald Botreaux which remains. Those for other counties are lost. The heir was therefore born in 1316. The Manor of Penfrane, in St. Pinnock was held of the Botreaux Manor of Botylleth. In 1315 William de Botreaux, then Lord of Botylleth, gave an acknowledgment to Adam de Penfrane for 5 marks sterling for relief of his lands; and by a deed dated on Thursday next the feast of St. Dunstan (19th May) 1341, Reginald Botreaux, who had then succeeded his brother as Lord of the Manor, gave Serlo de Penfrane, his tenant of the Manor of Penfrane, a discharge for 40s. sterling of his aid for making the eldest son of the said Reginald a Knight, and for the marriage of his eldest daughter. (Deeds at Place House, Fowey.) Walter, son of Reginald, would not have been more than 17 years of age at this date.

§ Inq. p. m., 23rd Edward III. Part i. No. 28.

¶ Rot. Pat., 11th Edward III. Part ii, m. 1.

†† Inq. p. m., 23rd Edward III. Part I. No. 29.

|| Rot. Fin., 22nd Henry VI., m. 3.

** Rot. Claus., 21st Edward III. Part ii, m. 41.

‡‡ Ibid.

proof of his age and doing homage had seizin of his lands in 1359.* Having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph D'Aubigny, Knight,† and Catherine his wife, sister and co-heir of Thomas de Thwenge, upon doing homage in 1374 had livery of her share of the lands of the said Thomas.‡ In 42nd Edward III., (1368) he was summoned as a Baron to the Parliament appointed to meet at Westminster on the 24th February in that year,§ and he continued to be summoned to all subsequent Parliaments held during his life, but we have no proof that he ever sat.¶ In 1381¶ he had letters of protection, dated 24th March, as being in the suite of the King's uncle, Edmund Earl of Cambridge, in parts beyond the sea, being engaged in the expedition made into Portugal in aid of Ferdinand against John, King of Spain, in which service he continued until 11th July 1382, when he again had letters of protection as being in Portugal.** In 8th Richard II. he settled his Manor of Beckhampstead upon himself and Elizabeth, his wife, with remainder to William, his son and the heirs male of his body, and in default of such issue, remainder to his younger sons Thomas, Ralph, and John, successively, with like limitations.†† He died on the feast of St. Lawrence (10th August) 1391, and William Botreaux, Chr., his son, aged 23 years and more, was found to be his nearest heir.‡‡

William (IX.) de Botreaux succeeded his father, and upon doing homage and giving security for his relief, had seizin of his lands.§§ He was summoned to the Parliament appointed to meet at Westminster on the morrow of All Souls, 2nd November, 1391,||| but we have no proof that he sat. He died on 25th May 1394, leaving William Botreaux, his son, aged five years and more, his nearest heir.¶¶

William (X.) de Botreaux was born at the Manor of Walton, in the parish of Kymmersdon, co. Somerset, on 20th February 1389-90,*** and upon making proof of his age and doing homage, &c., was granted livery of his land. He had in the previous year received seizin of the lands which had been held by his grandmother Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ralph D'Aubigny.††† He was twice married. By his first wife Elizabeth, daughter

* Rot. Claus., 33rd Edward III., m. 14.

† Rot. Pat., 12th Henry IV. Part i., m. 5. Inspex.

‡ Rot. Fin., 48th Edward III., m. 9.

§ Rot. Claus., 42nd Edward III., m. 22, d.

¶ On 23rd February 1369-70, Henry de Wakefield, Keeper of the King's Wardrobe, was allowed £26 6s. paid to Sir William Botreaux, Knight, for the expenses of himself and his men-at-arms and archers in the war; and on the 20th March in the same year is a further payment to him as a reward for 10 men-at-arms going in the retinue of the Lord the King beyond sea. (Issue Roll of Thomas de Brentingham, Bishop of Exeter, High Treasurer of England, 1370. pp. 461, 486.)

¶ Rot. Franc. 4th Richard II., m. 13.

** Rot. Franc. 6th Richard II., m. 30.

†† Rot. Pat., 8th Richard II. Part ii., m. 24.

‡‡ Inq. p. m., 16th Richard II. Part i., No. 6.

§§ Rot. Fin. 17th Richard II., m. 12.

||| Rot. Claus., 15th Richard II., m. 37, d.

¶¶ Inq. p. m., 18th Richard II. No. 5.

*** Inq. Prob. Etatis., 18th Henry IV. No. 48.

††† Rot. Fin., 12th Henry IV., m. 20. On 23rd Nov. 1399, the Bishop of Exeter granted a license to William Botreaux, son of Sir William Botreaux, Knight, junr., and Sir Ralph Botreaux, Knight, John and Ann, sons of Sir William Botreaux, Knight, senior, by a proper priest to celebrate Divine service in his chapels, or oratories, or other honest places within the diocese. And on 27th June 1409, a similar license was granted to him as William Lord Botreaux, his wife, and sons and daughters, which was again renewed on 12th December 1412 Bishops' Register.

of John Lord Beaumont, he had two daughters, the eldest named Margaret, and the second, name unknown, who died in her father's lifetime. On 13th November 1413, he had license to embark at Dover, with his men and servants, and horses harnessed, to proceed to Rome, Jerusalem, and other places, and to be absent for two years,* and on 22nd June 1415, as William Lord de Botreaux, he received letters of protection as being about to set out in the service of the King. Before proceeding abroad he made his will, dated 20th July, 3rd Henry V., and gave to Elizabeth his wife, all his utensils, furniture, &c., except drinking cups, basins and ewers, and other vessels of gold and silver, and to his two daughters £1,000, to be shared between them at the time of their marriages, but if they should happen to be his heirs, then the said £1,000 to be distributed by his executors to the poor and needy, and to buy books and vestments for such parish Churches of his patronage as should need them, and for the succour of his poor tenants on his own lordships. That three priests should celebrate Divine service for his soul and those of his ancestors in the Church of Cadbury. He made many bequests to religious houses,† *inter alia*, 40s. to the Friars of Bodmyn to pray for the souls abovementioned, and finally, he gave to Elizabeth his wife, a basin and ewer of silver, five goblets newly made, and a drinking cup of gold made in the form of a rose, as also a suit of vestments for the altar adorned with peacocks' feathers. He was summoned to the Parliament

* Rot. Franc., 1st Henry V., m. 15.

† Dugdalo's Baronage, p. 630. This last Lord Botreaux was evidently a man of great piety as manifested by his numerous and munificent gifts to religious and charitable purposes. In addition to the many bequests made in his will, a few years before his death, viz., in 37th Henry VI., by his deed (ex Autogr. penes Theoph. Earl of Hunts), bearing date 23rd September, he gave to Prior and Convent of Bath, his manor of Pevilton, co. Somerset, with certain lands in Camelerton (Camerton) in that county, to the end that they should cause a mass to be celebrated daily for the good estate of King Henry VI., Queen Margaret his wife, and Edward Prince of Wales; as also for the good estate of him the said William, and Margaret at that time his wife; and after this life for the health of their souls. Likewise every Sunday in the year for a mass *de Sancta Trinitate*; on Monday, for a mass *de Sanctis Angelis*; on Tuesday, for the like *de Omnibus Sanctis*; on Wednesday, the like *de S. Mariâ Magdalena*; on Thursday, the like *de S. Petro et Paulo Apostoli*; on Friday, the like *de Epiphania Domini*; and on Saturday, the like mass *de S. Maria*. Likewise that three days before Easter (when mass shall not be said) for the distribution of sixpence to the poor of Bath in bread, so that each poor man might have the value of a farthing. And that each priest, monk, or secular, saying mass weekly should toll a bell in that monastery thrice, and to be called the Botreaux-bell; and at the introite of the mass, say with a loud voice: *Ye shall pray for the good estate of our Sovereign Lord and King Henry the Sixth; and of our Sovereign Lady the Queen; and of Prince Edward; and of William Lord Botreaux, and Margaret his wife, while they liuen; and for their souls after they are departed out of this world, and for the soul of Elizabeth, late the wife of the said William Lord Botreaux; and for his fader's soul, and his modyr's soul, and his grandfather's soul, and his grandam's; and for all the souls which the said Lord will assign him to pray for in writing; and for all his ancestors souls, and for all Christian souls Pater Nostre thrice, and Ave Maria with this Psalm, De Profundis Clamavi, &c., with a low voice.* And that the priest saying such mass shall receive daily ijd., and the convent of that monastery to receive from the prior, for the obit of the said Lord, and Elizabeth his late wife, to be performed in *albis* before the altar of the Holy Trinity xls., to be equally divided amongst them. Likewise that there should be distributed xxvijs., for three other obits, viz., on the 25th May for the obit of William Botreaux, father of the said Lord; on the 4th of September of Elizabeth, mother of the said Lord, and on the 3rd January of Margaret St. Lo, grandmother to the said Lord by his mother; and xxs. yearly to the sacrist, for providing bread and wine and all other things necessary for the said masses and obits.

appointed to meet on 3rd February 1413, to that to meet on 16th October 1419, in which he is shewn to have been present, also to the Parliament directed to be holden on 30th April 1425, at which also he was present, and again to that summoned to meet on 6th July 1461. William Lord Botreaux died on 15th May 1462, seized of the Manors of Worthevale and Botreaux Castle, together with the advowson of the Church of Minster *alias* Talcarn, and numerous other manors and lands in Cornwall and elsewhere, and Margaret, who was the wife of Robert Hungerford, Knight, deceased, daughter of the said William Botreaux, was found to be his nearest heir, and to be of the age of 40 years and upwards.*

By the death of William Lord Botreaux without issue male, the baronies of Botreaux passed in virtue of the marriage abovementioned to the family of Hungerford;† and Edith Maud Countess of Loudoun, as the senior co-heiress in direct lineal descent, viz., as eldest sister and co-heiress of the late Marquis of Hastings, has recently had terminated in her favour the abeyance of the Baronies of Botreaux, Hungerford, De Molyns, and Hastings.‡

ARMS.—The armorial bearings of the family of Botreaux have varied. The most ancient would seem to be “Checquy or and gu. a bend az.” In several instances we find that the bend has been changed to a chevron, and Sir Reginald Botreaux, who died 1273, charged his bend, or chevron, with three horseshoes ar. In a list of the Bannerets of England with their arms, compiled in the reign of Edward II.,§ the arms of “Sire William de Boterels, Cornewaille e Devenyschire,” are given as: “Chekere de or e de goules, a cheveron de az,” whilst those of “Sire Renaud de Boterels” are stated to be the same, “a iii feers de argent;” and the same arms are given to him in the Caerlaverock Roll.|| In an ancient roll of arms in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries,¶ the arms given to Sir Renand de Botreaux are: “vairy or and gu. on a chevron azure three horseshoes ar.,” whilst another early roll, formerly in the possession of Sir Richard St. George, gives the field as checquy.** Another coat: “ar, three toads sa.” is quartered by many antient families as the arms of Botreaux.

Reginald de Botreaux, who died 20th Edward III., appears to have assumed “ar. a griffin segreant gu., armed az.,” perhaps the coat of Isabella his second wife, and this coat seems to have been borne afterwards by his descendants by that lady settled in Warwickshire. They were depicted on the ancient wainscot ceiling in the Prior’s lodgings in the Priory of Marstock, in that county.††

* Inq. p. m., 2nd Edward IV. No. 15.

+ See pedigree of Hungerford and Hastings, ante. p. 383.

‡ London Gazette, 7th November 1871, containing Her Majesty’s direction (dated 6th November) for four distinct Letters Patent to issue, to terminate the abeyance of the four several Baronies in favour of the Countess Loudoun.

§ Brit. M., Bib. Cotton., Caligula, A. 18. Printed Parl. Writs, vol. i., p. 411.

|| Antiq. Repertory. vol. iii., p. 86.

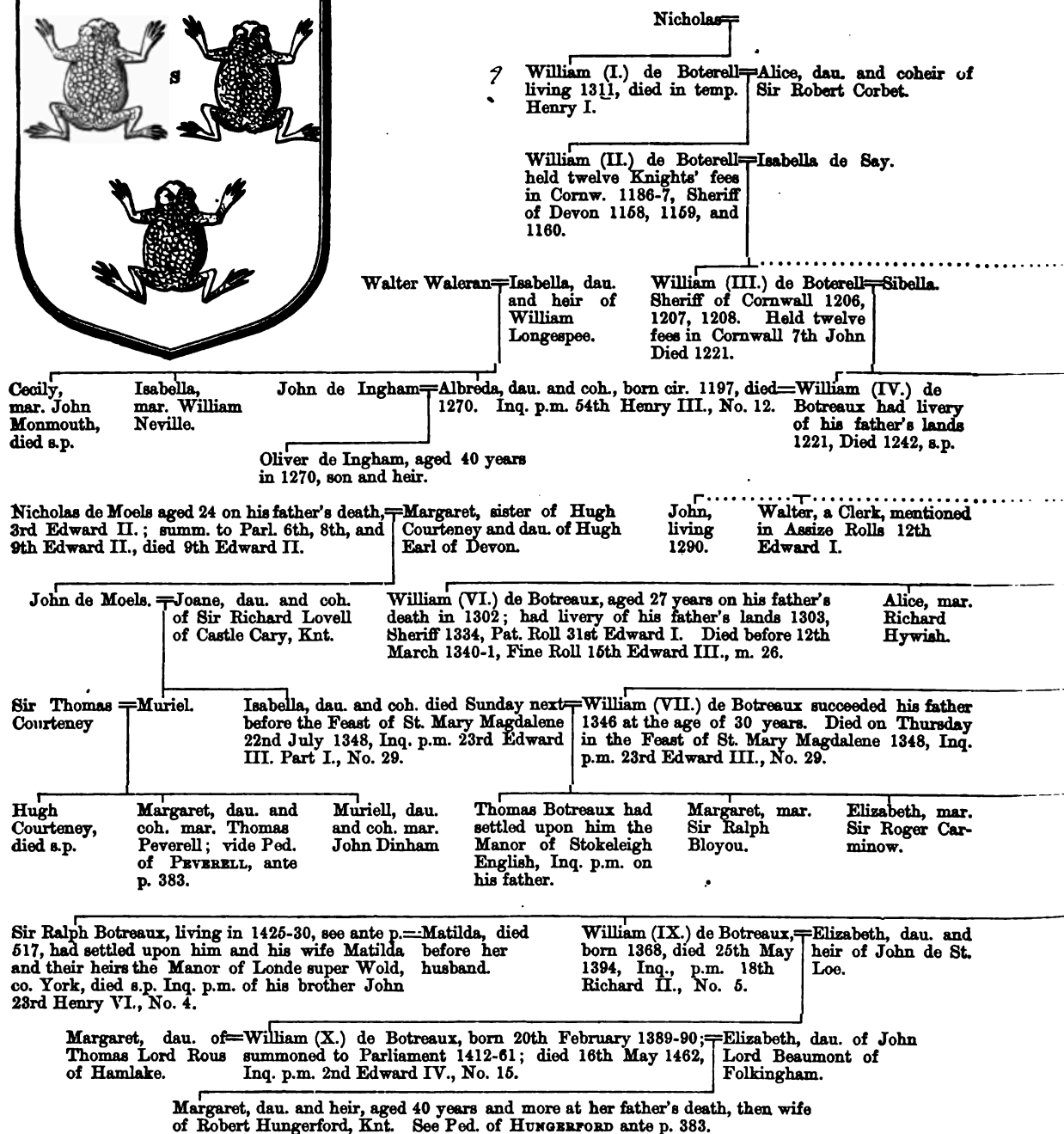
¶ Printed, Archæol., vol. xxxix., p. 403.

** Ibid., p. 430.

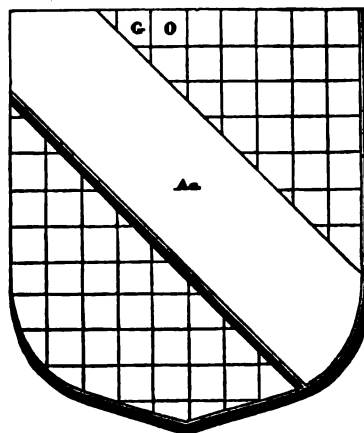
†† Dugdale’s Antiq. of Warw., vol. ii., p. 1,000.

N.B.—Vivian Botreaux was one of the Jurors upon the Inq. p. m. of John Trenewith, 28th January 24th Henry VI. No. 42.

PEDIGREE OF BOTERELL



ALIAS DE BOTREAUX.



Reginald, Test. Charter of William (IV.) temp. Henry III.



Reginald de Botreaux had livery of his brother's lands 1243, died 1273, Inq. p.m. 2nd Edward 1st, No. 3.

Roger Botreaux, living 25th Henry III. (1235).

Reginald—.... living 1297.

Richard, Ass. Roll, 3 Ed. II.

Alice, dau. of—

William (V.) de Botreaux, aged 31 years on the death of his father in 1273, died 1302, Inq. p.m. 30th Edward I., No. 35.

Dionisia, dau. of Sir William Champernon.

Joan, mar. John son of Walter Trelawny.

Elizabeth—Reginald de Botreaux, one of the Justices of the Gaol Delivery 9th Edward III., died 20th Edward III., 1346, Inq. p.m. Part I., No. 7.

Elizabeth or Isabella, died 9th October 1349, Inq. p.m. 23rd Edward III., Esc. Somt. and Dorset, 22nd to 24th Edward III.



Elizabeth, m. Sir Reginald Bevill.

John Botreaux of Coswarth, living 1384. 1391 his wife Mabilla.

Walter Botreaux, born at Alcester 12th March 1331-2. Inq. 27th Edward III., Part I., No. 78. Died 1367. Esc. 2nd Henry IV., quoted by Dugdale Antiq. of Warw. p. 768.

William (VIII.) de Botreaux, born 28th Sept. 1327, aged 12 years on the death of his father in 1348. Summ. to Parl. 1368 to 1391, died on the feast of St. Lawrence 1391, Inq. p.m. 15th Richard II. No. 6.

Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Ralph Daubenie, Knt., by Catherine sister and heir of Thomas de Thwenge, died on Thursday next before the feast of St. Petronilla the Virgin 1423, Inq. p.m. 12th Henry VI. No. 24.

John Botreaux, aged 6 years on death of his father's.

Margery dau. of William Dumfret.

Anne Botreaux, mar. John Stafford, Inq. p.m. 5th Henry VI., No. 39, died cir. 1428.

Thomas Botreaux.

John Botreaux succeeded his brother Ralph at Londe super Wold and died 25th March 1444, Inq. p.m. 23rd Henry VI., No. 4.

John Botreaux of Wetherley, co. Warwick, 10th Henry VI.

Humphry Stafford, born 1427.

Ann, dau. and heir, aged 24 years at her father's death, being then the wife of John Lisle, Knt.

Thomas Botreaux, who in 22nd Henry VI. sold Alcester and all he had there to Sir John Beauchamp of Powyk. (Dugdale.)

THE FAMILY OF COTTON.

The family of Coton, or Cotton, derives its name from the Manor of Cotton, Co. Chester, where the family was seated at an early date (cir. Henry III.) They bore as their arms: ar. a bend sa. between three ogresses, but William Cotton, the fifth in descent from Simon, who is the earliest of whom we have any knowledge, upon his marriage with Agnes, daughter and heir of Walter Ridware of Hempstall Ridware, Co. Stafford, assumed the arms of her family: viz., az. an eagle displayed ar., which coat continued to be used by his descendants who settled at Ridware, instead of their paternal arms down to the time of the Herald's Visitation of Staffordshire in 1614, when the pedigree of the family was recorded. John Cotton of Ridware, son of the above-mentioned William, married Isabella, daughter and heir of Sir William Fawconer (Falconer) of Thurstaston and Clayham, Co. Leicester, a gentleman of very ancient lineage. Robert Cotton, son of John, made also an illustrious alliance by marriage with Johanna, sister and heir of Sir Hugh Venables, Baron of Kinderton, and his second son, William Cotton, espoused Mary, daughter and heir of Robert Wesenham, son of Agnes, daughter and heir of John Bruce of Conington, Co. Hunts, who was the fourth in descent from Barnard Bruce, next brother to the famous Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. William Cotton settled at Conington, and founded the family of Cotton of that place, of whom more hereafter.

For the present we will confine our attention to the Ridware or Stafford Branch.

COTTON OF DEVON AND BOTREAUX CASTLE.

Richard Cotton, abovementioned, by Johanna Venables, had a son, John, who was twice married. By his first wife he had a son, Richard, who carried on the succession at Ridware. By his second wife, Johanna daughter of Richard Fitz Herbert of Norbury, he had numerous issue. His eighth son, Richard Cotton, was also twice married, and by Johanna daughter and heir of Thomas St. John of Charing, co. Kent, had three sons. John Cotton, his third son, settled in London, and his eldest son, William Cotton, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, and, whilst Prebendary of St. Paul's, London, and Archdeacon of Lewes, was elected to the See of Exeter. The Royal assent was given to his election on 30th September 1598* and he was consecrated on 12th November following. Restitution of the temporalities from 10th October 1597 was sanctioned on 13th December,† but he did not reach Exeter until 16th May 1599.‡ Dr. Oliver states that he soon shewed himself very averse to the puritanical faction, and was a very

* State Papers, Vol. cclxviii., p. 65.

† Ibid Vol. cclxix., p. 11.

‡ On the 8th May 1599, the Corporation of Exeter had voted that a hogshhead of seccke (vin. sec.) should be placed by their Receiver, with all convenient speed, in the Lord Bishop's cellar; but in the course of the month deemed "a cup of silver gilt a more suitable offering. To my Lord Bishop's wife, two loaves of sugar were presented."

strong upholder of conformity to the Church as by law established, though his Act Book shews that he was very neglectful of the 32rd Canon of 1603, which forbids the making of persons deacons and priests both on the same day. Dr. Oliver naively adds that "no parent could be less unmindful of providing for his family in the Church."* On 24th November 1599, he obtained from Archbishop Whitgift a dispensation to enable him to accept the office of Precentor of the Cathedral of Exeter together with the Canonry of the late Precentor, and on the 9th January following he obtained a similar dispensation to hold the Rectory of Silverton. The Bishop died at Silverton, where he usually resided, on Monday, 26th August 1621, and on the 31st of the same month was buried in the south aisle of the Cathedral,† where a monument to his memory still remains.‡ Under a lofty arch supported by pillars lies a recumbent effigy of the bishop, bearded and habited in rochette and chimere, clasping in his hands a small closed book. Over the figure, on a small tablet of marble, is the following inscription, much defaced:—

MEMORLÆ

Reverendi Patris, dignissimi præsulis,
Domini Gulielmi Cottoni,
Olim Exoniensis Episcopi,
Sacrum.

Venentur Titulos alii, atque Encomia captent;
Tu propriâ Virtute nites, dignissime Præsul.
Corda Virum Tumulus, tibi sunt Epitaphia Linguae,
Virtutesque tuæ Tituli; quo dissita multis;
Juncta tibi zelus prudens, Prudentia mista
Serpentem innocua caute moderata Columba,
Fœtu operumque fides, opera edita, & abdita mundo,
Abdita (si humilis Pietas jubet) edita cœlo!
Mite supercilium, facies augusta, sereni
Vultus, Majestas frontis veneranda serena,
Ira fugax, solem rarò visura cadentem.
Mensa benigna, domusq: patens, aditusque paratus,
Condivit tua dicta lepos gravitasque leporem,
Pacificis placidus, tantum hostis, seditiosis,
Non tibi sublimi mores in sede superbi;
Vita nec in prima (ut multis) fuit ima Cathedra
Prelatusque Gregi, sed non elatus honore es.

A Paulo ad Petrum pia te Regina vocavit,
Cum Petro et Paulo Cœli Rex Arce locavit.

At the top of the monument are three escutcheons: *First*—arg. a bend sa betw. three ogresses. impaling: quarterly: 1st, barry of six, or and sa., upon a Canton of the second a Chaplet of the first. 2nd....A Chev. within a bordure sa. 3rd, Gu. a cross engr. or, differenced

* Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, p. 143.

† Mary Cotton, his widow, was also buried in the Cathedral on 29th December 1629. Cathedral Registers.

‡ This monument has been taken down during the repairs to the Cathedral, but it is hoped that it will be replaced with all its details.

with a crescent. 4th....Three Cocks gu., two and one. *Second*—The arms of Cotton. *Third*—The arms of the See.

Of the Bishop's two sons, William the eldest, with whom we are chiefly concerned, married Elizabeth, one of the four daughters and co-heirs of John Hender, of Botreaux Castle.* On 6th October 1606, he was collated to the office of Precentor in the Cathedral of Exeter on the resignation of his father, and on 10th March 1613, he was admitted to the Rectory of Silverton,† co. Devon, void also by his father's cession, and upon the presentation of his father, to whom the right of patronage belonged by virtue of the assignment of Henry Wadham, Esq. On 17th March 1619-20, he was collated to the Archdeaconry of Totnes. He held the Archdeaconry, however, but for a short time, for upon the 15th February 1621, upon his resignation his brother Edward was collated by the Bishop at Silverton.‡ At the time of the rebellion he was deprived of all his possessions, both spiritual and temporal, and lived in a small house, which he rented, in or near the village of Silverton. We do not find that he was admitted to compound for his estate. He is described as "a person of meek and humble temper, of a grand and sober conversation, and of exemplary piety, charity, and learning."** By his will, dated 26th April 1652, he gave to the parish of Silverton £10 to be lent to the poor, as in the case of Boscastle (ante. p. 615); to his two sons, William and Edward, he bequeathed all his books to be divided between them; to his sons-in-law, John Silly and John Were, the younger, the next presentation to the Rectory of Silverton, upon trust to present testator's son Edward thereto; and to the said Edward one other advowson which testator had been granted by Mrs. Ann Floyer, deceased, and also certain lands in Silverton. He recites that he had theretofore conveyed to his son, John Cotton, the farm of Tregatheral, *alias* Tregadderell, in Minster, and he ratified the gift. He gave legacies to all his daughters, of whom Frances, the youngest, was then unmarried. He died in 1656, leaving eight children, three sons and five daughters. (Ante p. 609, No. 6. and plate xxv, fig. 6.)††

* The family of Hender is of great antiquity in this neighbourhood, deriving their name, probably, from the Manor of Hender in Trigg. David Hender levied a fine of John de Cornwaille, in Talkarn, in 1343 (Pedes Finium, 17th Edward III., Trinity.) John Hender was son and heir of William Hender, of Botreaux Castle, by Agnes, daughter of John Newcourt, of Holsworthy. His younger brother was living at Vryan in 1620. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Treffry, of Fowey. *Arms*: as. a lion ramp. within an orle of escalops or. *Crest*: a flaming sword ppr. hilted or.

† Bishop Cotton's Register. ‡ Bishop Cotton's Register. ** Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 24.

†† Upon the death of William Cotton, Bishop Browning collated his friend Dr. Seth Ward, then Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, to the office of Precentor, observing jocosely that which seems now *Δαρον αδαρον* may prove of some emolument to you. For the instrument of collation Ward paid the Bishop's secretary the full fees. He was heartily laughed at by his friends, says his biographer, Dr. Walter Pope, (pp. 29, 30) for so doing. "I have heard them tell him they would not give him half-a-crown for his precentorship; to whom he replied, though he should never make a penny of it, it was as acceptable to him as if he were to take possession the next moment. This was the first flower that ever grew in his garden, and the foundation of his future riches and preferments." On 15th September 1660, he was admitted to the office of Precentor. On the death of Dr. Paterson, in the following year, he was made Dean, and the next year, on the translation of Bishop Gauden to Worcester, was consecrated to the vacant see. He held the Rectory of St. Brooke and Vicarage of Menheniot in commendam. Oliver, pp. 151-153.

Edward, the younger son of the Bishop, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was admitted to Holy Orders. On 17th January 1611 he was collated to the Rectory of Petertavy, co. Devon. In the same year we find him a Prebendary. On 27th June 1613 he was collated Chancellor, but was opposed by King James I., who by Letters Patent had bestowed the office on Roger Bates, clerk, who was duly installed. The King's letter is dated 19th February 1617, and Edward Cotton resigned. In the meanwhile, viz., on 3rd July 1615, upon his resignation of the Rectory of Petertavy, he was collated to the Rectory of Shobrooke,* and on 15th February 1621, he was collated to the Archdeaconry of Totnes. On the breaking out of the rebellion, like his brother, he remained steadfast in his loyalty, and, living in Exeter at the time of the siege, he voluntarily contributed to the maintenance of the Royal Army, and he was there at the time of the surrender of the city to Sir Thomas Fairfax. He was consequently, after having taken the negative oath on 23rd, and the national covenant on the 25th July, allowed to compound for his estates by the payment of £1,008, under the articles of capitulation.† He was also deprived of all his ecclesiastical preferments, had his goods plundered, and was turned out of his parsonage. He married Margaret, daughter of William Bruton, or Breton, of Heavitree, by whom he acquired some lands in that parish, and died in 1647. He had six children, three sons and three daughters. Of the latter, Margaret married James Rich, who became a Major under Lord Hopton, and was killed at the siege of Bristol in 1643, and his wife died of grief in 1646.‡ Administration of the goods of Edward Cotton, in respect to certain legacies which he had given by his last will to his granddaughters, the children of his daughter Margaret Rich, was granted at Exeter on 14th February 1665, at the request of Margaret Risdon and Mary Rich, to Peter Rich, of Sheepwash.

When William Cotton, Rector of Silverton, was expelled from his benefice, a certain Nathaniel Byfield was intruded into it, and to him succeeded a certain Richard Bryan, who accepted it on condition that he should resign it to Mr. Edward Cotton, son of the abovementioned William, who was not then in Holy Orders, in case he should qualify himself to take it. This was in accordance with the will of William Cotton, cited above. Upon the Restoration, Edward Cotton took orders, but in order to obtain possession of his benefice he was obliged to get Mr. Byran the Vicarage of Ilington, co. Devon. Mr. Bryan, however, could never be got to resign Silverton, but kept himself still vested in the parsonage, and on the death of Dr. Cotton in 1675 returned again to Silverton, and died in possession of the benefice§ in 1689.||

Edward Cotton having been admitted to Holy Orders, in June 1660, applied to the King for the Archdeaconry of Cornwall, alleging that his father had lost £1,000 a year and

* Bishop Cotton's Register, fo. 104.

† Royalist Comp. Papers, 2 series, vol. xij., p. 47.

‡ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 26.

NORR.—There is the entry on one of the fly leaves of the register of the parish of Silverton: "William Cotton, Rector of this Parish, dyed April 9th 1694." We cannot, however, find his institution. Edward Cary was admitted in 1689, upon the death of Richard Bryan, and Richard Troite was admitted in 1696, upon the death of Edward Cary. (Bishop's Registers).

§ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 24.

|| Bishop Lamplugh's Reg., fo. 83.

his ecclesiastical estate by his loyalty. This was granted by Letters Patent, dated 25th July 1660, and he was collated the 1st August following. Upon the recommendation of Drs. Sheldon and Morley, on the 31st of the same month,* he was appointed to one of the Canonries Residentiary in Exeter Cathedral, which he held until his death. In 1672 he resigned the Archdeaconry of Cornwall upon appointment to the Treasurership of Exeter Cathedral, to which he was collated on 31st August 1672. He died 16th December 1675, without issue.

By his will, dated 16th December 1674, he made many charitable bequests, and in his gifts to the poor he particularly prescribes that those shall benefit by it as "frequent their Church and receive the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper," and further, in a codicil, to those "who are honest and industrious in their vocations and who receive no relief from the parish, my intent being that what I give to the poor may not ease any of the rich in their poor-rate." He gave the little organ, then in his dining-room at Exeter, to the "Vicars and Quiristers" of the Cathedral, and reciting that he had two parts in three of Mr. Martyn's Library which was at his house at Exeter, he gave the same to the use of the Public Library of the Cathedral Church, and reciting further that there was a third part of the books to which the Lady Clifford had a title; he adds that if she would please to give her third part of the books to the said library, then his executors should discharge her of what was due from her for the great organ placed in her Chapel. He was buried in the Cathedral on 16th November 1675,† and a monument of white marble exists to his memory consisting of the bust of a priest, and below it on suspended drapery the following epitaph:—

Edwardus Cotton, S.T.P.
 Thesaurarius et unus à Canonicis
 Residentiariis, Filius Gulielmi Cotton
 Præcentoris, Filii Gulielmi Episcopi
 Hujus Ecclesiæ. In Argumento &
 Genio subtilis; Doctrina, Pietate et
 Charitate Angelicus, ad Damnum
 Ecclesiæ, et ad Dolorem Amicorum
 Viz. Omnium, obiit 11^o Novembris Anno
 Salutis 1675.

(Above are the Arms of Cotton.)

* State Papers. Dom. Corr. Vol. vj., pp. 4 and 5.

† Cathedral Registers. This Edward Cotton is said to have been a person of disreputable character, and to have shockingly profaned the Sacrament of Holy Baptism in professing to baptize the son of Samuel Travers, sometime Vicar of Thorverton, near Exeter, a boon companion of the said Edward, who had recorded the transaction in the Parish Registers of that parish. Archbishop Sancroft called upon Thomas Lamplugh, Bishop of Exeter, to enquire into, and report upon, this transaction; and the Bishop's representation, dated 21st May 1682-3, is preserved among the Tanner MSS. in the Bodleian Library (35, 227). It may, however, be observed that both Cotton and Travers were dead when this charge was made, and had no opportunity of giving any explanation. The statement is inconsistent in itself and is opposed to the feelings shewn in Edward Cotton's will.

John Cotton, the third and youngest son of the Precentor, on the death of his brother Edward in 1675, succeeded to the manors of Botreaux Castle and Worthevale. In recognition of the constant and unshaken loyalty of him and his family King James II., on 9th July 1685, at Whitehall conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Sir John married Sarah daughter and heir of John Fuljames of co. Somerset, and dying in 1703 s.p. by his will, dated 6th January 1701, he, *inter alia*, bequeathed to "Edward Amy son of William Amy of Tintagel, Gent., all the Honour, Manor, and Fee of Worthevale and Borough of Botreaux Castle, &c., together with the advowsons of Minster and Forrabury;" which William Amy was the eldest son of Edward Amy of Silverton, merchant, by Elizabeth one of Sir John's sisters and coheirs. William Amy had two other sons, viz.: the Rev. James Amy, Rector of Forrabury and Minster, and Hender Amy of St. Teath; and, among others, a daughter, Bridget, who became the wife of John Williams of Tintagel. The issue of Edward Amy became extinct in 1819 by the death of Miss Ann Amy, a lunatic, and the moiety of the estate which remained in the Amy blood devolved upon the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas Amy of St. Teath, grandson of the abovementioned Rev. James Amy. One of these coheirs died s.p. The other had an only son Cotton Amy Benoke, who died unmarried in 1851, when, as far as we know, this line also became extinct. Hender Amy had two daughters but we have no trace of them after childhood. From the marriage of Bridget Amy with John Williams, abovementioned, descended the late Mr. Thomas Rickard Avery, of Boscastle (see Pedigree, Table II.) who, by purchase, became possessed of the Honour, Manor and Fee of Worthevale and the Borough of Botreaux Castle, whose sole representative is now Miss Ann Avery Hellyar of Boscastle.

COTTON OF POUGHILL.

Returning again to the Conington branch of the Cotton family (see p. 642) William Cotton, the founder of that branch, had a son Thomas, whose grandson, also Thomas, married Lucy daughter and coheir of Thomas Harvey of Elmstoke co. Lincoln, who was Sheriff of Hunts and Cambridge in 1st Edward VI. The issue of this marriage was Thomas, who was Sheriff of Hunts in 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, and several other sons. (See Pedigree, Table III.)

In 1766 the Rev. James Cotton of Exeter College, Oxford, B.A., made a claim of descent from John, one of the younger sons of Thomas Cotton and Lucy Harvey, which, after investigation, was admitted by the Heralds' College upon the following affidavit. His pedigree is duly recorded in the official books of the College accordingly, and the arms and quarterings of Cotton of Conington were to allowed him.

"James Cotton of Exeter College Oxon, B.A., voluntarily maketh oath that he is the eldest son of James Cotton of Launcells in the county of Cornwall, third son of Edward Cotton, which Edward was the son of Robert, the son of Edward, which last Edward was the son of John Cotton, who married Juliana

Cary, and the first who went into Devon and settled at Hartland, which John according to the tradition was a younger son of Thomas Cotton of Conington in the county of Huntingdon, by Lucy his wife daughter and coheir of Thomas Harvey Esq., as entered in the visitation of Huntingdon (Vincent, No. 125). And this deponent further says that this descent is corroborated by many other circumstances which confirm his belief of this fact, and that the whole pedigree is set forth in the annexed papers, with the notes, having been collected from the best evidences he could obtain, is true and perfect in every particular to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. COTTON.

Sworn at my Chambers in Symond's

Inn the 6th May 1766 before me J. RAMES

Examined with the original by us { RALPH BIGLAND, SOMERSET
ISAAC HEARD, LANCASTER."*

The Rev. James Cotton was sometime curate of St. Kew and of St. Broeke, and died at Beverley, but we know not if he left issue. Richard Cotton his brother married Agnes sister and coheir of John Sampson of Trenance in St. Columb Minor, where he settled, and is now represented by his grandson Mr. John Cotton. Ann Cotton, sister of the abovementioned Richard, married James Courtney, and is now represented by her son John Sampson Courtney of Alverton House, Penzance, Esq.

COTTON OF BARNSTAPLE.

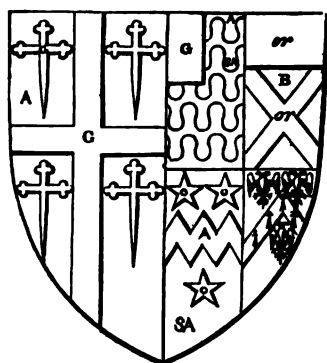
This branch of the widely extended Cotton family we can have little doubt is of the same stock as the Cottons of Poughill, though we have not succeeded in establishing the connection. The earliest ancestor of this branch which we have been able to trace, is Walter Cotton, who was living at Bridgerule in 1628, a parish not far from Poughill (see Pedigree, Table IV.) His son Richard, born in that year, settled in North Tamerton, where his descendants remained for three generations. William Cotton, grandson of Richard Cotton of North Tamerton, settled at Barnstaple, and is now represented by his grandson Richard William Cotton of Barnstaple, Esq.

NOTE.—The effigy on the next page is that of Dame Mary Billing, the daughter and heir of Robert Wesenham, and descendant of the Bruces of Conington, who, having first married William Cotton, brought the Bruce and Wesenham estates into his family. She married, secondly, Lord Chief Justice Sir Thomas Billing, Knt., and thirdly, Thomas Lacy. She died 14 March, 1499, and was buried in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, which she re-edified. The same arms were represented on brasses on her tomb there, but are now lost. (Weever, Funeral Monum. p. 493.) The arms on the ewer were doubtless engraved for her first husband, who died 1459. A mutilated brass to Sir Thomas Billing remains in Wappenham Church, North Hants.

* Herald's College, 5. D. 14. 243.

ARMS FROM CONINGTON CHURCH.

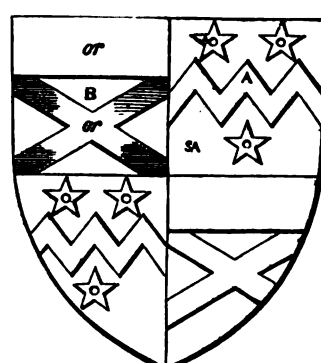
Visitation of Huntingdonshire by Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald, 1618, printed for the Camden Society, 1849.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



No. 5.



No. 4.



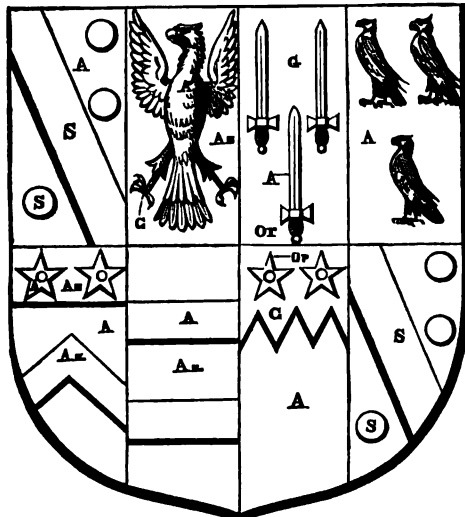
No. 6.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were in the windows, and No. 5 was painted on the wall.

No. 1 is Billing: impaling: 1 Folville, 2 Bruce, 3 Wesenham, 4 Eton of co. Warwick? The same arms appear on the other escutcheons. We have not been able to identify the dexter coat in No. 5

No. 6 was enamelled upon a very ould basin and ewer in Sir Robert Cotton's House at Conington, made in the tyme of King H. 6.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the Council of the Camden Society for the loan of the blocks for the above engravings, and also for several of the small ones used in the Pedigree of Cotton.



1. Cotton. 2. Ridware. 3. Walsheafe.
4. Falconer. 5. Basing. 6. Venables.
7. St. John 8. Cotton.

Arms of Cotton as allowed at the Herald's
Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583.

PEDIGREE OF COTTON

Simon Cotton de
Cotton, in co.
Chester

Thomas Ridware of Isabella,
Hempstale Ridware 1 Edw. I.
in co. Staff., Knt.

William Cotton de Isabella.
Cotton

Thomas Ridware of Hempstall
Ridware 3, Edw. I.
Matilda, dau. of Robert Stapeldon, Knt.

John de Basing

William Cotton de
Cotton, 15 Edw. III.

Roger.

William de Ridware Lord of Hemstall Ridware

Walter Johanna, dau. and heir.
de Walsheaf

Johanna, 1st Wife William Cotton de Isabella,
Cotton, 30 Edw. III. 2nd Wife.

Walter Lord of Hemstall Ridware

Johanna, dau. and heir.

Robert Cotton of Cotton, in co. Stafford, living 1348, 23 Edw. III. and 50 Edw. III.

Eleanor, A° 5 Edw. III, 1 Hen. V.

Edmund Cotton of Cotton, 16 Edw. III.

Katherine.

Walter de Ridware

Thomas Cotton of Elizabeth, sister
Cotton, juxta Hem- of Thos. Greene,
bury, A° 14 Henry 50 Edw. 5 and 6
VI. Henry IV.

William Cotton of Agnes, dau. and
Cotton in Cheshire, heir of Walter de
3rd Rich. II. and Ridware, 5 Hen.
2 Henry IV. IV.

Robert Cotton, A° 14 and 26 Henry VI. ob. s.p.

Thomas Cotton, 32 Henry VI. ob. s.p.,

Ann, wife of Wal-ker.

Jocosa, wife of Franks.

Margaret, wife of Barkley.

Elizabeth, sister and coh. of William. Wife of William Buxton of Fald, Tutbury, and Standon in co. Stafford.

Richard Cotton of Hemstall, 6 Henry VI. killed in the battle of St. Albans, 33 Henry VI. Johanna, dau. of Richard Venables, sister and heir of Hugh Venables, Knt., 3 Richard III.

Richard Cotton, 3rd son, living 12 Edward IV.

Johanna, dau. of Richard Fitzherbert of Norbury, 2nd wife

John Cotton of Ridware Hemstall, 35 Henry VI., 2 Edward IV.

Mary, dau. of Ralph Poole of Radborne, 1st Wife.

Richard Cotton, living 12 Henry VII.

James Cotton, eldest son, died in his cradle.

Thomas, 3rd son. Bachelor of Divinity, and the first Englishman Fryar Observant in England Died at Richmond.

William, 5th son, died at the age of six years.

Katherine, mar. 1st Charles Poultrell of West-halom, co. Derby, 2nd Thos. Molineaux.

Margaret, mar. Richard Belgrave of Belgrave, co. Leic.

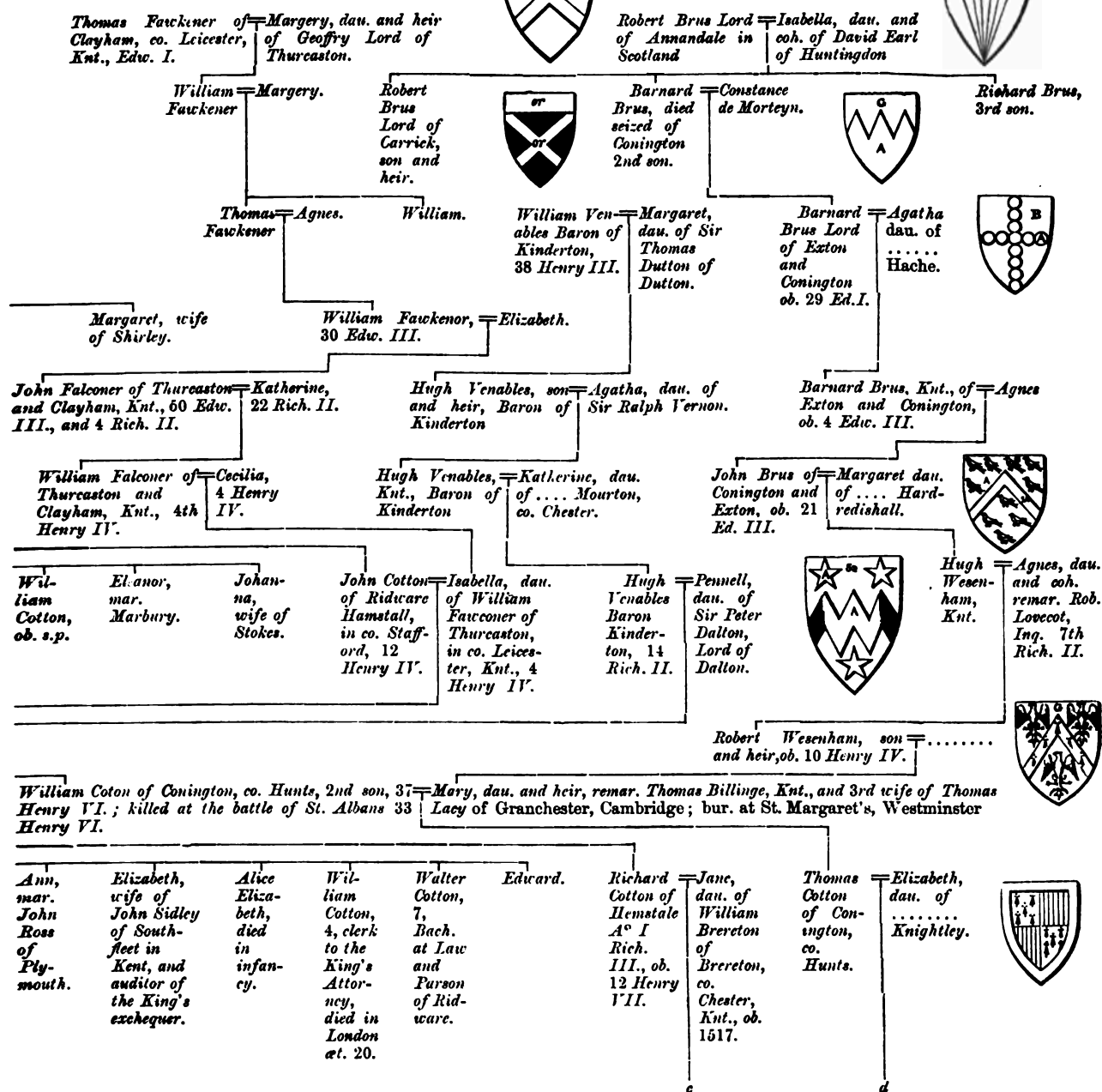
Alice, dau. of Gilbert Savage of co. Derby

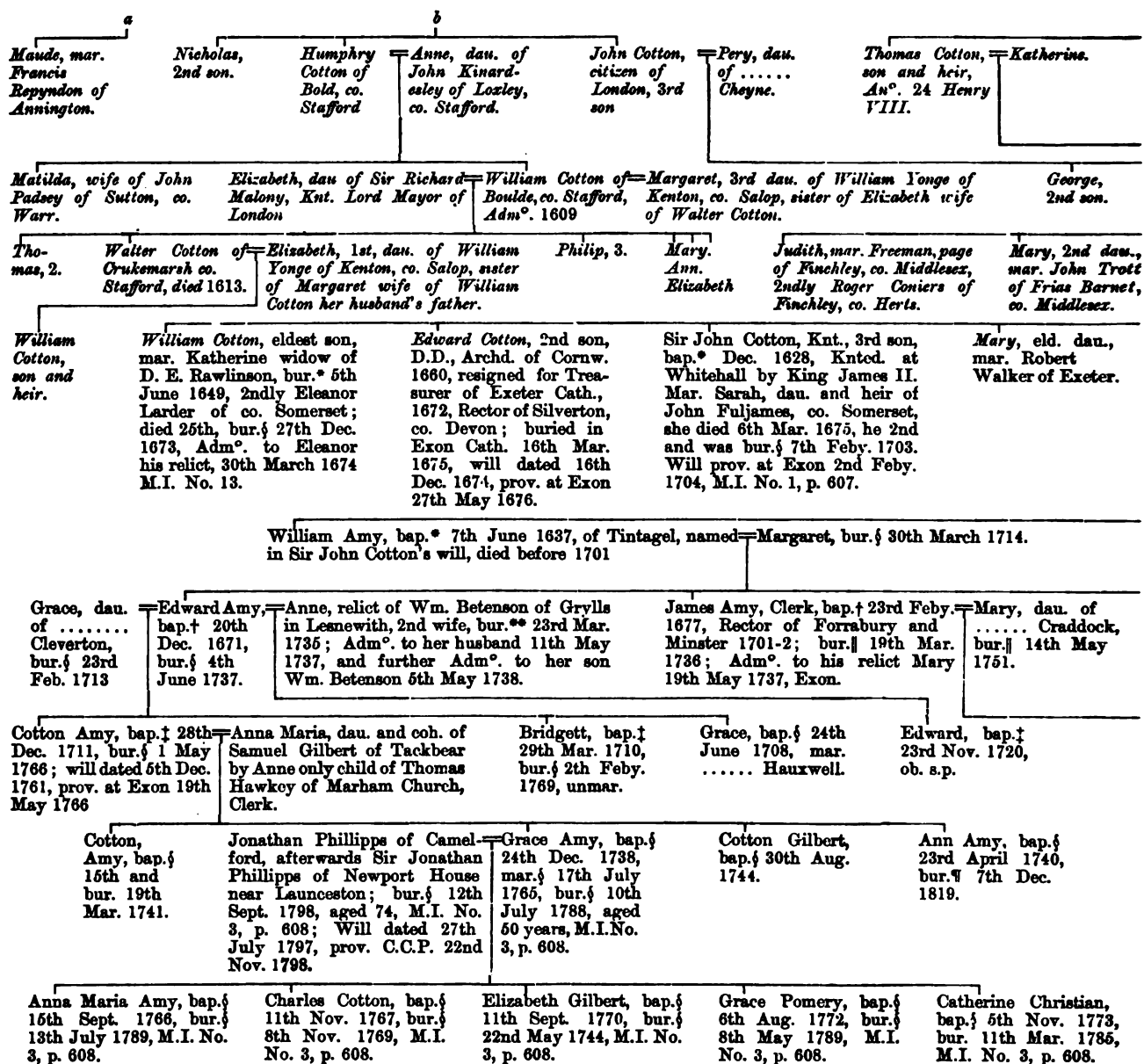
Richard Cotton, 8th son, A° 1534, bur. at Ridware

Johanna, dau. and heir of Thomas St. John of Charing, co. Kent.

Roger Cotton, 6th son citizen and vintner of London







* At Silverton.

† At St. Teath.

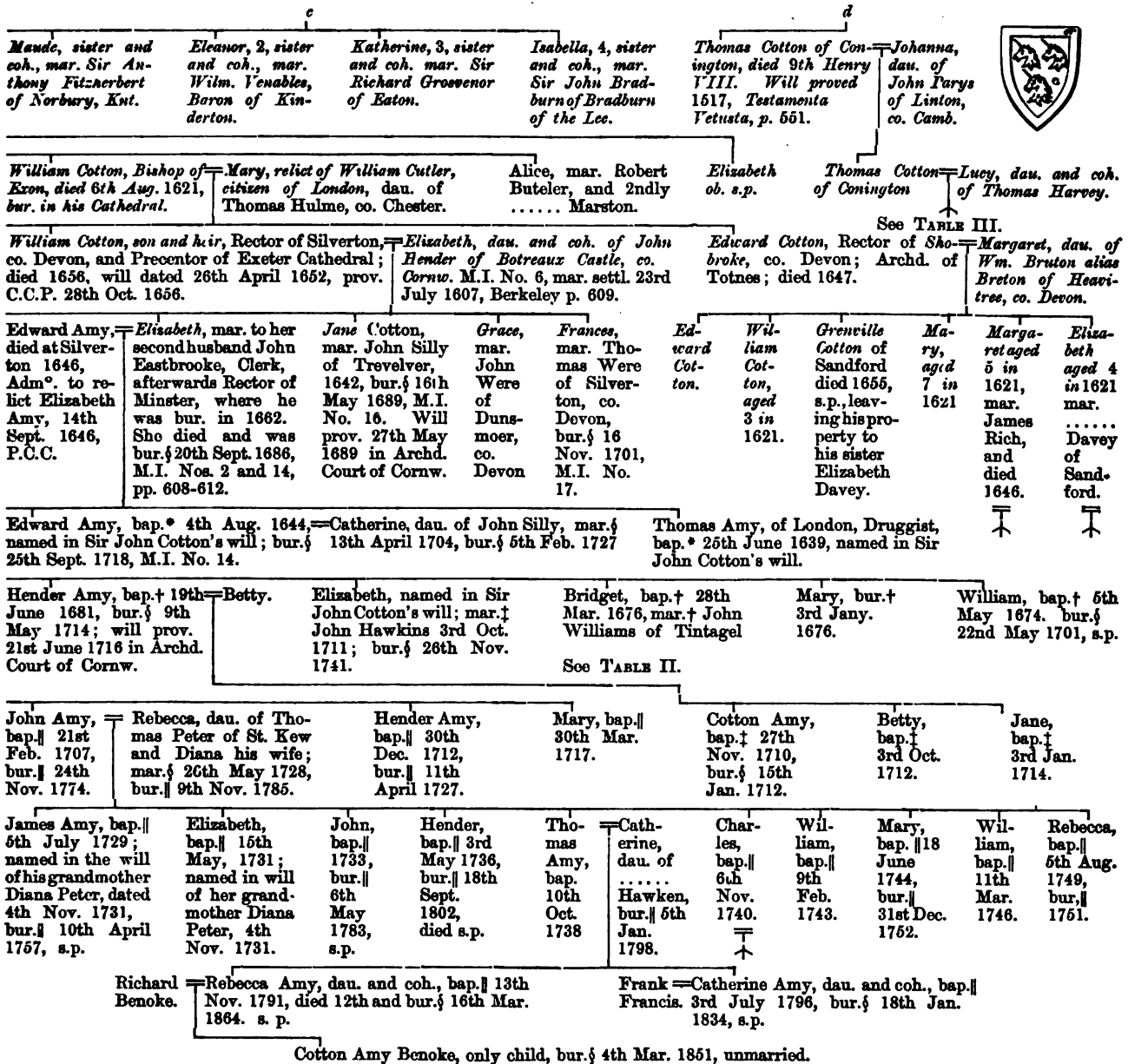
† At Tintagel.

¶ At Bridgerule.

† At Forrabury.

** At Lesnewith.

§ At Minster.



I certify that the portion of this Pedigree which is printed in *Italics*, and the Arms, are on record in the books of this Office.

Herald's College, 14th Nov. 1872.

GEORGE HARRISON,
Windsor Herald.

* At Silverton.

† At Tintagel.

‡ At Forrabury.

§ At Minster.

‡ At St. Teath.

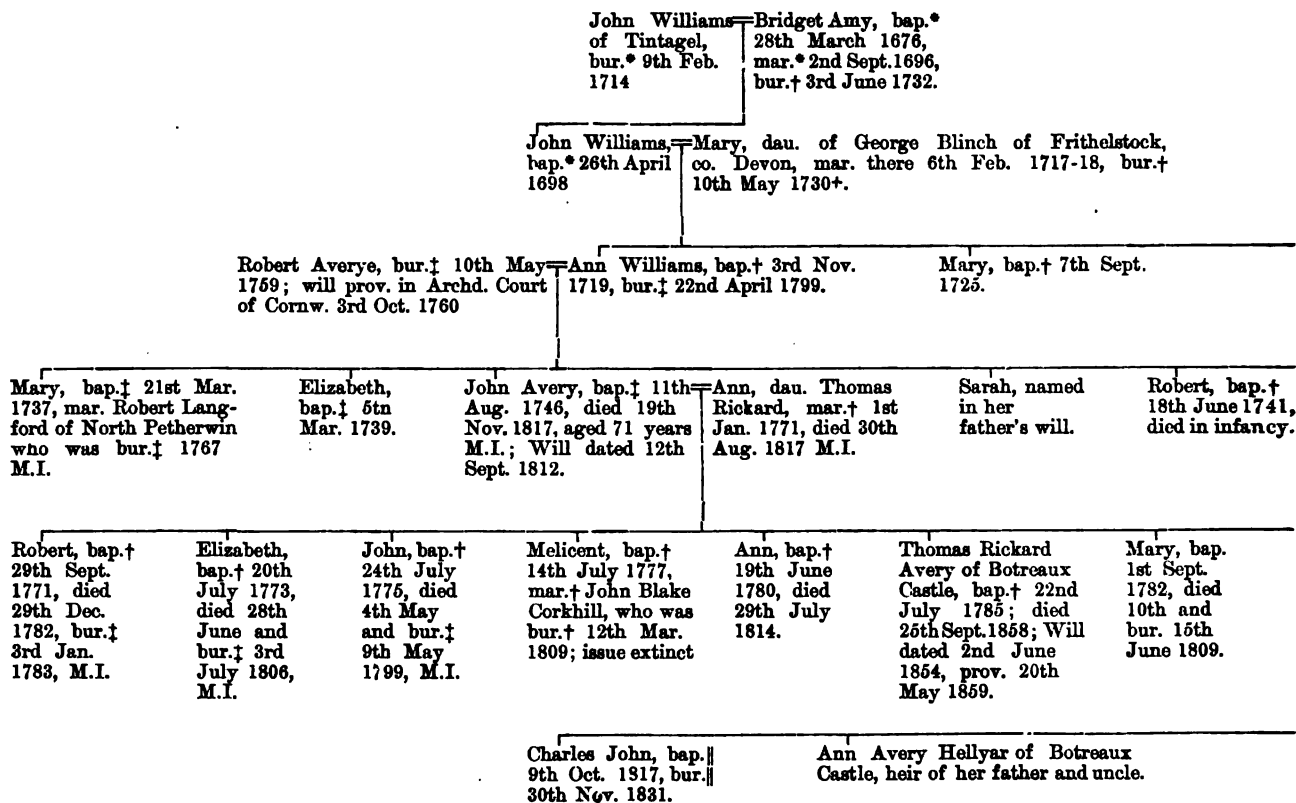
¶ At Bridgerule.

** At Leasewith.

6 T³

PEDIGREE OF COTTON

WILLIAMS AND



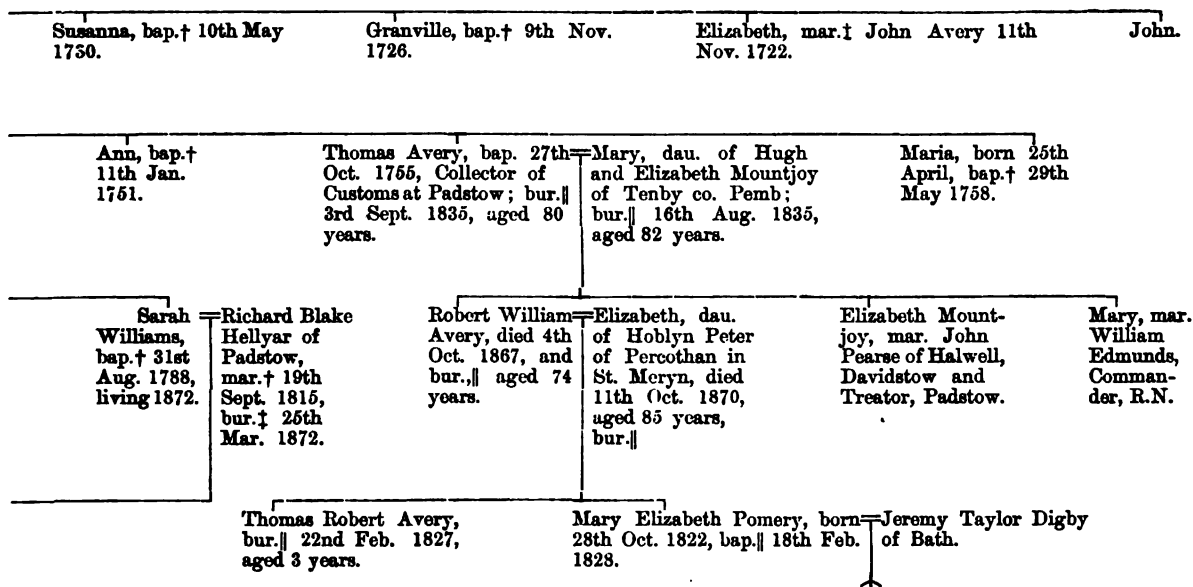
* At Tintagel.
 ‡ At St. Teath.

† At Forrabury.
 ‡ At Padstow.

‡ At Minster.

AND AMY,—CONTINUED,

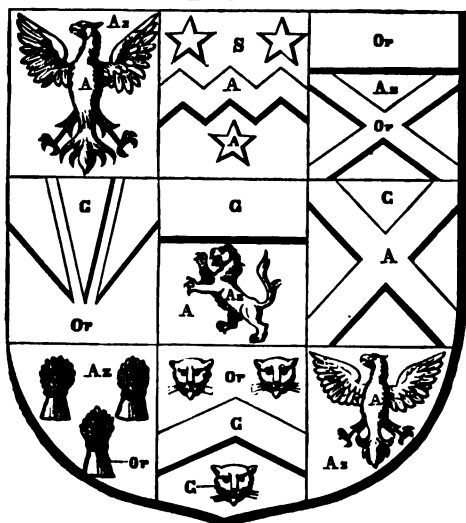
AVERY. TABLE II.



* At Tintagel.
† At St. Teath.

† At Forrabury.
‡ At Padstow.

‡ At Minster.



Arms as allowed to Rev. James Cotton, 1766.

1. Cotton or Ridware.
2. Wesenham.
3. Bruce.
4. David, E. of Angus.
5. Waltheof, E. of Hunts.
6. Alfred, Earl of Northumb.
7. Ranulph, Earl of Chester.
8. Harvey.
9. Cotton or Ridware.

PEDIGREE OF COTTON,—CONTINUED.

VI

Thomas Cotton of Conington, Sheriff of Hunts and Cambridge, 1 Edw. I. = Lucy, dau. and coh. of Thomas Harvey of Helmstoke, co. Lincoln.



Elizabeth, dau. of Francis Shirley

Thomas Cotton, eldest son, Sheriff of Hunts, 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary.

Dorothy, dau. of John Tamworth.

Robert Cotton, 2nd son.

Philip Cotton, 3rd son

Sir Robert Cotton, eldest son, born 22nd Jan. 1570, the famous antiquary, and Founder of the Cotton Library, created a Baronet 9 James, died 6th May 1631.

Henry Cotton, died 1 June 1714, bur. in St. Sepulchre's Church, London, S.P.

Mary Cotton, eldest dau. and coh. mar. 21st July 1626, Anthony Luttrell.

Winifred, 2nd dau. and coh., mar. 5th Oct. 1643, Peter Nicoll.

Edward Cotton of Iry Leaf, in Poughill, bur.† 2nd July 1738, aged 80

Mary, dau. of John Ashton of Iry Leaf, by his wife, dau. and heir of Norden, bur. with her husband.

Margaret, mar. Thomas Ashton of Welcombe, co. Devon, both living 1766.

Mary, bap.† living unmar. 1766.

Edward Cotton, eldest son, bap.† 10th May, 1693. living at Keckmish, parish of Morcenstow in 1766, unmar.

James Cotton, eldest son, born 30th Mar. and bap.†† 19th April 1729; matric. at Exon Coll. Oxon, B.A.; recorded his pedigree in the Herald's Coll., May 1766. Died at Beverley.

Anne, bap.‡ 12th Sept. 1731, living 1766; died unmar.

Agnes, mar. Nicholas House of Crantock, died s.p.

James Courtenay, born¶ Aug. 1778, died†† 27th Aug. 1860. Sometime of the Excise.

Anne Cotton, born‡ 11th Sept. 1778, mar.* 12th Aug. 1802, died†† 6th July 1863.

James Cotton, bap.§ died.§§

Francis dau. of Rodd, Collector of Customs at Ilfracombe.

John Sampson Courtney, born¶ 10th Oct. 1803; now of Alverton House, Penzance

Sarah, dau. of John Mortimer of St. Mary's, Scilly, mar. at Madron, 20th Sept. 1831, died‡† 20th Dec. 1859.

James Cotton Courtney, bap.** 1804, died††

Anne, died in infancy.

Sarah, born.§§ 14th Feb. 1809.

Leonard, born§§ 23rd May 1811; drowned whilst Master's Assistant in the "Brissus," 1838.

Leonard Henry Courtney, born†† 6th July 1832, M.A., Fellow of St. John's Coll. Camb. 1866, and Proff. of Political Economy at University Coll. London, 1872.

Margaret Ann, born†† 16th April 1834.

Mary Mortimer, born†† 24th April 1836 mar. at St. Andrews, Clifton, to William Harvey Julian.

John Mortimer—born†† 22nd July 1838, of the Treasury, Canada.

Mary Elizabeth Sophia, 2nd dau. of Fenning's Taylor, Deputy Clerk and Clerk Assistant of the Senate of Canada, mar. at St. Albans, Ottawa, Canada, 5th Oct. 1870.

* At Hartland.
¶ At Ilfracombe.

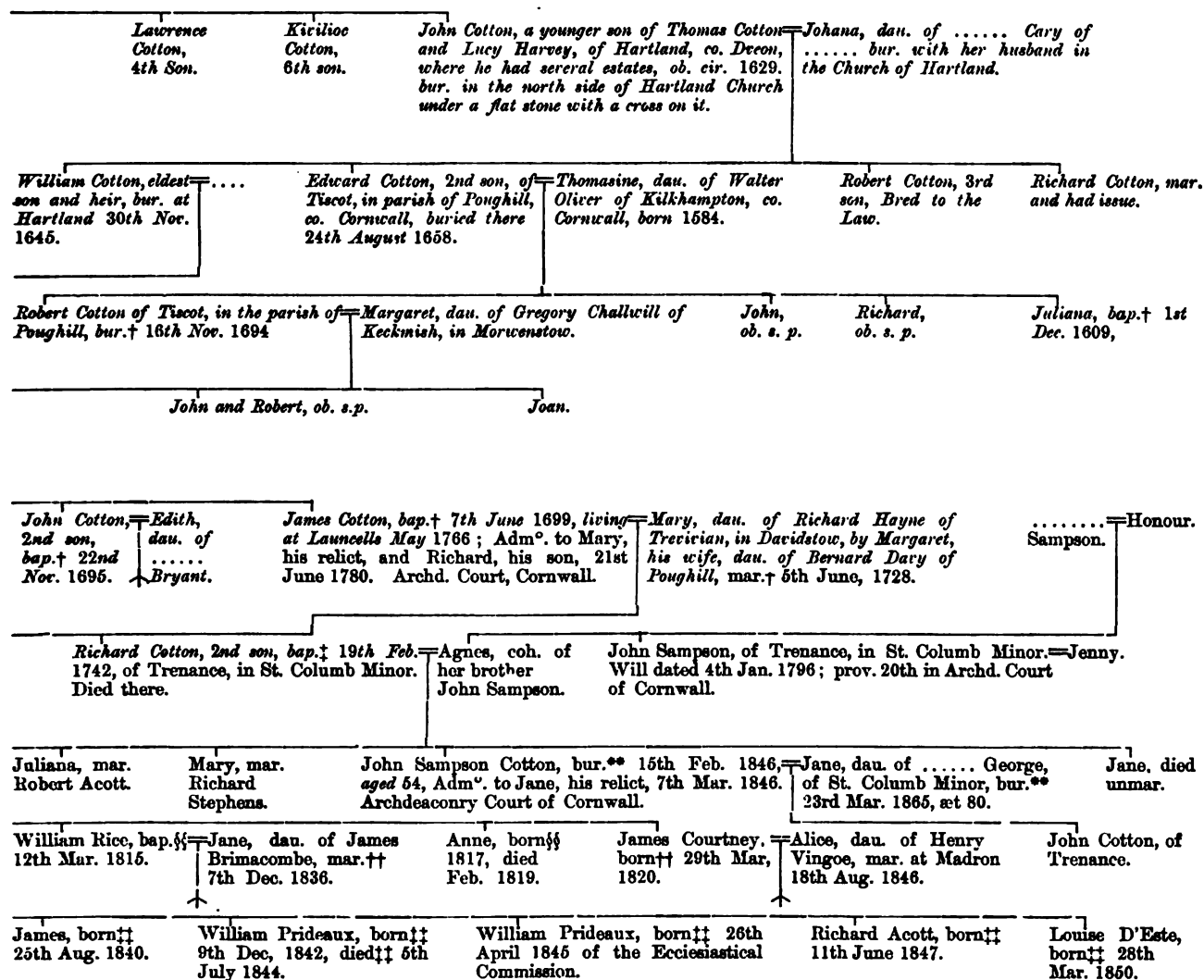
† At Poughill.
** At St. Columb Minor.

‡ At Launcells.
†† At Falmouth.

§ At Stratton.
†† At Penzance.

|| At Davidstow.
§§ At Bristol.

COTTON OF POUGHILL. TABLE III.



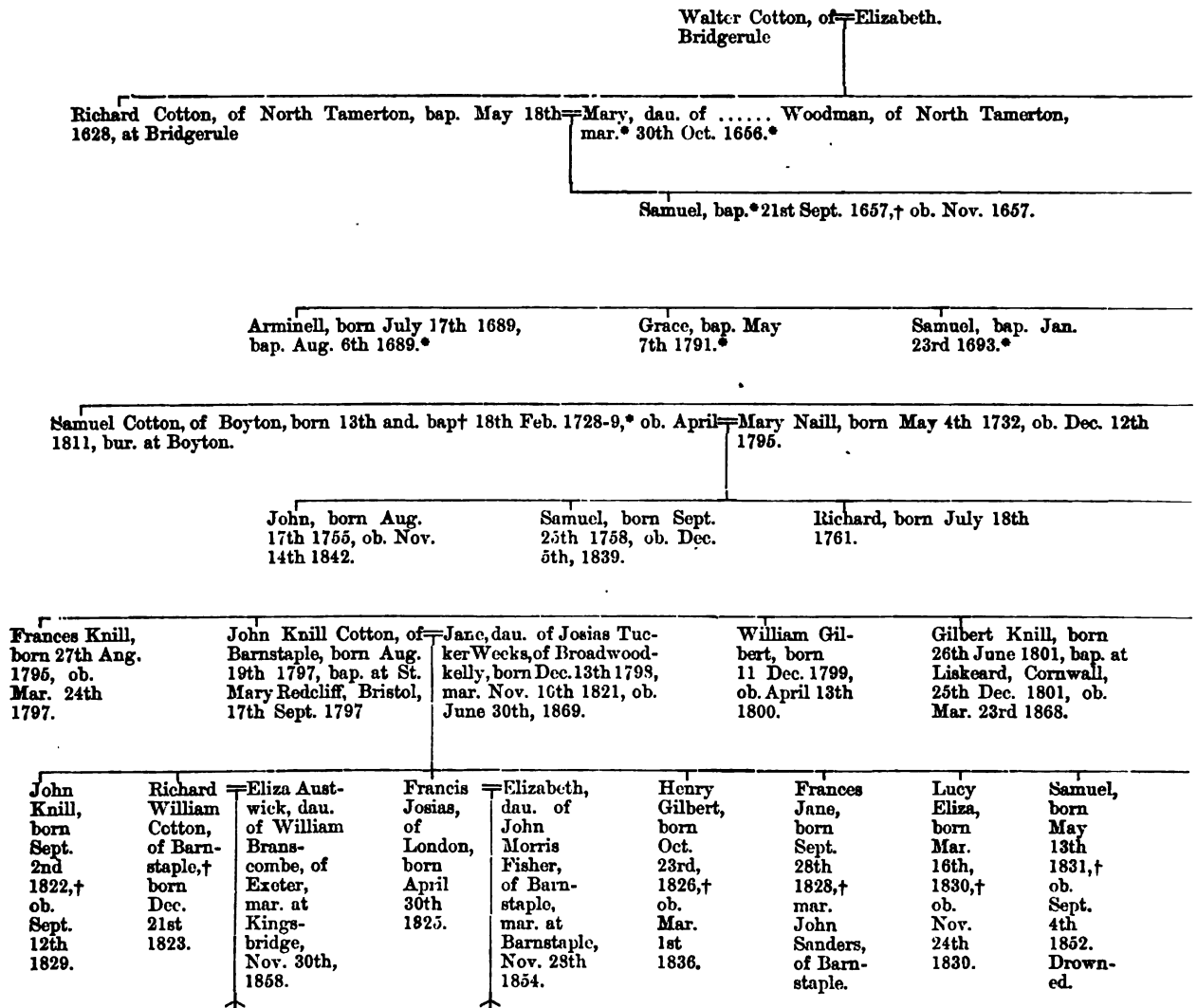
I certify that the portion of this Pedigree which is printed in *Italics*, and the Arms agree with the records of this Office.

Herald's College, Nov. 14th 1872.

GEORGE HARRISON,
Windsor Herald.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| * At Hartland. | † At Poughill. | ‡ At Launcells. | § At Stratton. | \|\| At Davidstow. |
| ¶ At Ilfracombe. | ** At St. Columb Minor. | †† At Falmouth. | †† At Penzance. | §§ At Bristol. |

PEDIGREE OF COTTON,— CONTINUED,



* At North Tamerton.

† At Barnstaple.

COTTON OF BARNSTAPLE. TABLE IV.

John, bur. Feb. 1637, at Poughill.		Walter, bur. at Poughill.	
Samuel Cotton, of North Tamerton, bap.* Nov. 23rd 1658, ob. June 1709, bur. at North Tamerton June 10th		Mary, dau. of Thomas Prout and Arminell, his wife, bap.* 16th Aug. 1665, mar.* Oct. 18th 1688,† ob. Mar. 1725.	
John, bap. 26th April, 1660, ob. 1709, bur. at North Tamerton, June 2nd.		Mary, bap.* 9th May, 1667.	
Arminell, born Feb. 28th 1698, bap. Mar. 14th 1698.*		Joan, ob. July 1741. bur.*	
Richard Cotton, of North Tamerton, ob. Feb. 1760, bur. at North Tamerton.		Elizabeth, ob. 1799. 2nd wife.	
John, bap. Aug. 9th 1730,* ob. Mar. 23rd 1807. bur. at Tetcott.		Richard, bap. Feb. 22nd 1731.*	
William Cotton, of Barnstaple, born May 9th 1764, ob. Oct. 7th 1836, bur. at Pilton.		Frances, dau. of Gilbert Knill, of Torrington, born 27th Mar. 1770, mar. 7th May 1794, ob. Feb. 1st 1822, bur. at Pilton.	
Robert, born Nov. 4th 1767, ob. Aug. 12th 1848.		Philadelphia, born Mar. 28th 1769, mar. Joseph Folly, ob. Oct. 8th 1827.	
Frances Knill, (2nd) born April 15th 1803, ob. in infancy.		William, born 19th July 1804, bap. 19th Aug. 1804, at Liskeard, ob. June 13th 1832.	
Samuel, born June 27th 1807, ob. Oct. 23rd 1830.		Mary Frances, born Sept. 27th 1809, ob. Jan. 12th 1810.	
Richard, born Sept. 1st 1810, ob. in infancy.		James, born Oct. 13th 1813, ob. Mar. 12th 1814.	
Fanny = Wil- Emily, dau. of George Faulconer, of New-haven, Sussex, mar. April 30th 1862, died 10th Sept. 1863.		Ann = Fletcher dau. of Thomas Floud, of Exeter, mar. 18th April 1865.	
John Knill, (2nd) born Aug. 9th 1833,† ob. Nov. 3rd 1837.		Elizabeth Sophia, born Sept. 26th 1834,† mar. Rev. M. Neville, Rector of Ford, North-umberland.	
Emma born Sept. 22nd 1835,† Dec. 10th 1835.		Ellen Mary, born Mar. 3rd 1837.†	
Gilbert Henry, born June 1st 1838.†		Mary Alice, born Oct. 18th 1839.†	
Albert John, born Nov. 19th 1840,† ob. Sept. 17th 1847.		Mari-anna Lucy, born Feb. 19th 1842.†	
Ed-ward, born Jan. 20th 1844.†			

* At North Tamerton.

† At Barnstaple.

Evidences Relating to the Cotton Pedigree.

Ego Isabella quondam vxor Thome de Ridware Militis dedi &c. Abbati de Moravalle &c. Datum Ann
1^o Edwardi filii Henrici.

Thomas dominus de Ridware Hampetall obligari domino Roberto Stapleton militi et Matildæ vxori suæ in
40 marcas quas dictus Robertus et Matildis tenent in nomine dotis dicto Matildæ. 3^o Edw,



Carta Walteri de Ridware sine dato cui tale sigillum.



Sciant &c. quod Ego Willemus de Ridware dedi &c. Waltero de Ridware filio meo 44 solidos de redditu
meo de Seiles &c. Hiis testibus Rogero de Ridware et Roberto fratre, Wilhelmo de Ridware et aliis.



Willemus filius Simonis de Cotton et Isabella vxor ejus dederunt Wilhelmo filio suo. Hiis testibus Rogero
de Bruen de Stapelford Ricardo de Hockemmille Rogero de Clotton Wilhelmo de Cotgrave Johanne de fulford,
15^o Edw. II. (1331).

Willemus filius Thomæ de Cotton Wilhelmo filio Simonis et Isabellæ vxori ejus. Test. Roberto Vernon
de Hatton.

Guillemus filius Simonis de Cotton relaxavit Simoni de Coton patri suo &c. Hiis testibus.....de Brex
Thoma de Bellew, Thoma Herthull, Roberto de Bruin, Roberto de Hokenhull, Willielmo Bruin Sutton.

Guilielmus filius Thomæ de Coton dedit et confirmavit terras et tenementa Guilielmo filio Simonis de Coton et Isabellæ vxori ejus. Testibus Roberto Vernun Domino Hatton.

Guilielmus Abbas Sanctæ Werburgæ de Cestria dedit Edmundo filio Willielmi de Coton communia pastura quæ clamabat in Cotton in excambio pro sex acris terræ in Magna Coton et Abbas amiseret in Curia Comitatus Cestrie.

Johannes filius Ricardi filii Thomæ de Coton dedit et confirmavit Edmundo de Cotton et Katherinæ vxori ejus diuersas terras et tenementa. Testibus inter alios, Ranulpho de Vernon. Datum Anno 16° Edw. III.

Guilielmus filius Edmundi Coton dedit Johanni Aston et Henrico de Bradley personæ ecclesiæ de Ridware totam terram suam &c. Datum Anno 50° Edw. III.

Guilielmus de Coton de Ridware Hampstall dedit Roberto Madrell rectori ecclesiæ de Christleton et aliis omnia tenementa in villis de Coton, Waverton, Christleton, Terrin, Hescroft, Hokenell, Hanley et Multon. Datum 2° Hen. IV.

Agnes relicta Willielmi Coton demisit Willielmo Cotgreve, &c. Edmundscoton hall cum dominica terra in Edmundscotton predicta. Testibus Johanne Coton Anno 5° Henrici IV.

Ricardus Coton de Ridware 6° Hen. VI.

Johannes Coton 36° Henry VI.

Johannes Coton de Ridware Hampstall 2° Edw. IV.

Ricardus Coton de Ridware 1° Ricardi III. et 12° Henrici VII.

Communia de Termino Paschæ Anno 37° Edw. III. Hugo filius Johannis de Wesenham et Agnes vxor ejus exonerantur de exitibus terrarum quæ fuerunt Bernardi Brus fratris dictæ Agnetis.

Breua directa Baronibus, Termino Hillarii Anno 37° Edw. III., ex parte Rememoratoris Regis rotulo 9.

Rex concessit Johanni de Wesenham custodiam omnium temporalium Episcopatus Eliensis. Ibidem rotulo 23. Allocatio pecuniæ Johannis de Wesenham pro negotiis Regis.

Commissiones et Litteræ patentes Termino Trinitatis Anno 38° Edw. III. De capiendis in manum Regis terras et tenementa Johannis de Wesenham in Norfolk, in Turri London, pro defectu assise monetæ examinandæ.

Communia de Termino Michaelis 38° Edw. III. London. Pro Johanne Wesenham Mercatore Regis de Magna Corona liberata.

Originalia 19° Edw. III. rot. 29 Indentura inter Regem et Johannem de Wesenham, qui mutuauit Regi 20 M. Marcas argenti vel auri &c., pro quibus custuma ei concessa 24° Augusti &c. Simon frater dicti Johannis rot. 38.

Anno 16 H. 7. ex ipsa Carta. Henricus dei gratia &c., dilecto sibi Thomæ Coton de Conington nuper vicecomiti nostro in comitatibus Canteburgiæ et Huntingdoniæ salutem. Cum commiserimus dilecto nobis Johanni Clarevaux armigero comitatus nostros predictos cum pertinentiis habendum quamdiu nobis placeret prout in litteris nostris patentibus sibi inde confectis plenius continetur Tibi precipimus quod eidem Johanni comitatus nostros predictos cum pertinentiis una cum rotulis, breuibz, memorandis et omnibus aliis officium illud tangentibus, quæ in custodia tua existunt per Indenturas inde inter te et prefatum Johannem debite conficiendas liberes. Teste me ipso apud Westm' 16° die Novembris Anno regni nostri 16°. Warham.

Ex ipsa Carta. Edwardus sextus dei gratia Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex &c., omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenerint salutem. Sciatís quod commisimus dilecto nobis Thomæ Cotton armigero comitatus nostros Cantabrigiæ et Huntingdoniæ custodiendos quamdiu nobis placuerit, Ita quod firmas debitas nobis reddat annuatim ac de debitis nostris et omnibus aliis ad officium vicecomitis comitatum predictorum spectantibus nobis respondeat ad scaccarium nostrum. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. T. me ipso apud Westm' xxvijº die Novembris Anno regni nostri primo.

Ex ipsa Carta. Elizabetha dei gratia &c. Regina, archiepiscopis episcopis ducibus comitibus baronibus militibus liberis hominibus et omnibus aliis de comitatibus Cantabrigiæ et Huntingdoniæ salutem. Cum commiserimus dilecto nobis Thomæ Cotton, Armigero, officium vicecomitis comitatum nostrorum predictorum cum pertinentiis habendum quamdiu nobis placuerit prout in literis nostris patentibus ei inde confectis plenius continetur, vobis mandamus quod eidem Thomæ tanquam vicecomiti nostro comitatum predictorum in omnibus quæ ad officium illud pertinent intendentes sitis et respondentes. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. T. me ipsa apud Westm' xijº die Novembris anno regni nostri secundo.

Elizabetha regina, &c. Archiepiscopis episcopis ducibus comitibus baronibus militibus liberis hominibus et omnibus aliis de comitatibus Cantabrigiæ et Huntingdoniæ, salutem. Cum commiserimus dilecto nobis Thomæ Cotton armigero comitatus nostros predictos cum pertinentiis custodiendos quamdiu nobis placuerit, prout in literis nostris patentibus sibi inde confectis plenius continetur, vobis mandamus quod eidem Thomæ tanquam vicecomiti nostro comitatum predictorum in omnibus quæ ad officium illud pertinent intendentes sitis et respondentes et auxiliantes. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipsa apud castrum nostrum de Wyndesore 5º die Decembris Anno regni nostri 25º.



WORTHEVALE OF WORTHEVALE.

The Barton of Worthevale was for several centuries held by Military Service of the Lords of the Manor of Worthevale by a family of gentlemen who from it derived their name. At the Herald's Visitation of 1620 Christopher Worthevale of Worthevale registered his pedigree, extending back twelve generations before that date; but in the margin against the name of Richard, great-grandfather of the said Christopher, was written by one of the Heralds: "Quere from this Richard upwards," indicating that the earlier descents, although admitted upon the record, had not been satisfactorily proven. In all cases, however, in which we have found the name of the representative of the family upon ancient records it has agreed with the pedigree and confirmed its authenticity. Unfortunately the pedigree, as is too generally the case, gives the direct descent from father to son only, omitting all younger children.

The earliest occurrence of the name which has fallen under our observation is in 1327 when Walter Worthyuhale and Edward de Worthyuala, probably brothers, were assessed to the subsidy* in the parish of Minster, and we find Edward on the pedigree at that date. Walter, however, was assessed at half as much again as Edward. This Edward, in direct succession, had a son John. He had also a son named Stephen, for at the Assizes held at Launceston on the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (8th September) 1353 in an Assize of view of recognizance if Roger Denshe, Alice who was the wife of Henry Denshe, and Edward de Pendevy had unjustly desseized Johanna daughter of Roger at Leye of her free tenement in Wortheuale, Roger Denshe pleaded that the Assize ought not to be allowed because a certain Roger atte Leye, father of Johanna, whose heir she is, had held the land of the said Roger Denshe by Military service and had died thereof seized, upon whose death the said Roger had seized into his hands the custody of the lands by reason of the minority of the said Johanna. Johanna pleaded that she ought not to be precluded from the Assize, and said that a certain Stephen de Worthefala, father of the said Roger Denshe, whose heir he is, was seized of the said land in his demesne as of fee and granted the same to a certain Thomas atte Leye, great-grandfather of the said Johanna whose heir she is, to hold to the said Thomas and his heirs for ever of the said Stephen and his heirs in socage, at the rent of 6d. per annum, and proffered the Charter† in Court, and thereupon Johanna recovered seizin.

* Subsidy Rolls, 1st Edward III. $\frac{87}{7}$

† Sciant &c. Ego Stephanus de Worthefala filius Edwardi dedi &c. Thome de la Leye terciam partem unius dimidii acre terre in Weserychedoune quam teneo de Willielmo de Botreaux pro homagio et servicio suo tenendam prefato Thome et heredibus suis de me et heredibus meis libere &c. reddendo inde annuatim sex denarios ad festum Sancti Michaelis pro omni servicio &c. Hiis testibus Rogero de Tregu Andrea de Pendenis Johanne Maynlouarn Jordano de Trekyt Lewys de Rooset et aliis &c. (The date of the Charter is not given in the proceedings). Assize Rolls. Cornwall. 27th Edward III. $\left. \begin{array}{c} N \\ 2 \\ 24 \end{array} \right\} 2. m. 86. d.$

Stephen Worthevale, grandson of Edward, was one of the Jurors on the Inquisition post mortem of William de Botreaux in 1391-2; and in 29th Henry VI (1450), when, by proclamation, all free tenants who held lands of the value of 40s. a-year beyond reprises, or offices, &c. above £3, were summoned to appear before the Sheriff and others and pay their quota of the subsidy, Stephen Worthevale is returned among those who did not appear.* This can scarcely be the same Stephen as the last mentioned, and was probably his son, rolled into one with his father in the pedigree; and this is the more probable because the descents appear to be too few about this period, for we find John Worthevale, who is shewn in the pedigree as the grandson of Stephen, one of the collectors of the subsidies in the 3rd (1511-12) and the 12th (1520-1) Henry VIII. Stephen Worthevale, son of John, was assessed to the subsidy in Minster in the 16th Henry VIII.† as he was again in the 33rd, 35th, and 37th of the same King's reign.‡ In the last mentioned year Christopher Worthevale, probably a brother of Stephen, was also assessed, and Stephen's assessment was higher than any other in the parish of Minster. From Richard son of Stephen the pedigree was authenticated at the Visitation.

Walter Worthevale grandson of Richard died in 1611 in early life, and in his will, dated 12th April 1605, mentions that he held the Barton of Worthevale by Knight's service, and names his brothers William and Richard, and his sister Jane: names also his wife Mary, his son Christopher, to whom he gives particularly all his books, and his daughters Elizabeth and Susan. He seems to have been much incumbered with debts about the payment of which he was anxious, and expressed great solicitude that "his children should be brought up in the fear of God and that their goods should be not idly spent."§

Christopher Worthevale, the son of Walter above mentioned, attended the Herald's Visitation of 1620, and registered his pedigree and arms. He appears to have been the builder of a fine range of stabling at the back of the mansion, having three-light mullioned windows and four centred arched doorways, in the spandril of one of which are found his initials C. W. He married Philadelphia daughter of Richard Billing of Hengar and had a large family, several of whom, however, died young. In 1650 he was one of the Committee for sequestrations for the county of Cornwall, Anthony Rous and Robert Bennett being associated with him.|| We have great difficulty in tracing his descendants, which is enhanced by the loss of the Register of the parish of Minster. He would seem to have died involved. Immediately after his death (1664) his two elder sons, Richard and Christopher, joined in the sale of Keneworthy in Warbstow to his third son, Edward. Richard married and had a son Roger who was buried at Minster in 1664. Christopher

* Sub. Roll. 29th Henry VI. $\frac{87}{92}$

† Subsidy Roll. 16th Henry VIII. $\frac{87}{131}$

‡ Subsidy Rolls of those years.

§ Proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Cornwall, 25th October 1611.

|| Royalist Comp. Papers 1 Series, vol. lxxv., 159.

lived at Hammersmith co. Middlesex where he died s.p. on 11th March 1708-9.* Edward had a son called Richard who was a Burgess of Camelford in 1690, when he administered to his father's effects. Our latest knowledge of the name is in the person of Christopher Worthevale of Newtowne in the County of Waterford Esq., who in 1746 married Mary, daughter and heir of Ann Cann of Trefreake and widow of John Farnham, Clerk (see ante p. 532 and ped. 577) by which alliance he acquired the ancient inheritance of his ancestors, but by this marriage he had no issue, and after the death of his wife Worthevale descended to William Farnham her son and heir.

As might be expected in a family of such great antiquity we find several detached branches and individuals whom we are unable, with certainty, to connect with the main stem.

John Worthevale was assessed to the subsidy in Lanteglos in 1545.† He was, perhaps, the brother of Stephen and Christopher who in the same year were assessed in Minster, and probably the father of Thomas Worthévale who married Johanna Ryne at Lanteglos on 23rd June 1567 and had two children baptized there, though it should be observed that the baptism of one of them is recorded under the year 1566.

This Thomas, or John above mentioned, was probably the builder of the old house at Camelford which has recently been taken down and a shop erected on the site. In the front was a stone bearing a shield charged with the arms of Worthevale, which stone is now partially buried in the ground under the shop window. We find the name also in the Registers of St. Teath at their commencement in 1558.

In 1563 a fine was levied between Robert Worthevale quer. and Martine Hameley defor. of one messuage in Pentyre Morgan in St. Eval.‡

We find the name also in the parish of Probus. Christopher Worthevale of Probus Gent. died in 1666. In his will dated 18th June 1664§ he mentions his wife Phillippa and his two daughters, Ann the wife of Christopher Lybby and Mary Worthevale (who afterwards became the wife of Philip Tremayne) and his sister-in-law Susanna Snell, and appoints John Courteney, Gent., and John Kestell of Lanivet Overseers.||

ARMS: Gu. three pheons two and one ar. enriched or.

CRESS: A dexter arm embowed and mailed holding a sword.

N.B.—The crest is derived from the arms on the stone mentioned above, and from the Bond given for the administration of the effects of Christopher Worthevale in 1664.

* Will proved in C.C.P.

† Subsidy Roll, 36th Henry VIII.

‡ Pedes Finium, 5th Elizabeth, Easter.

§ Proved in Archdeaconry Court of Cornwall, 21st June 1867.

|| Mary, the daughter of John Worthevale bap. April 26th 1663;

Philip Tremayne Gent. and Mary Worthevale were buried 30th October 1666;

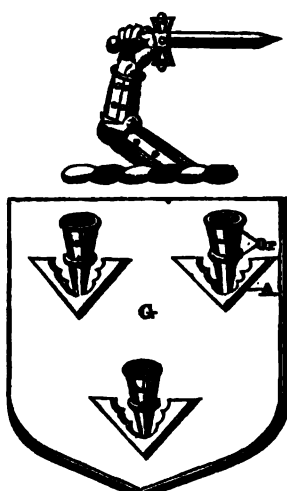
Phillippa the wife of Christopher Worthevale was married January 10th 1664;

Christopher Worthevale was buried December 29th 1666;

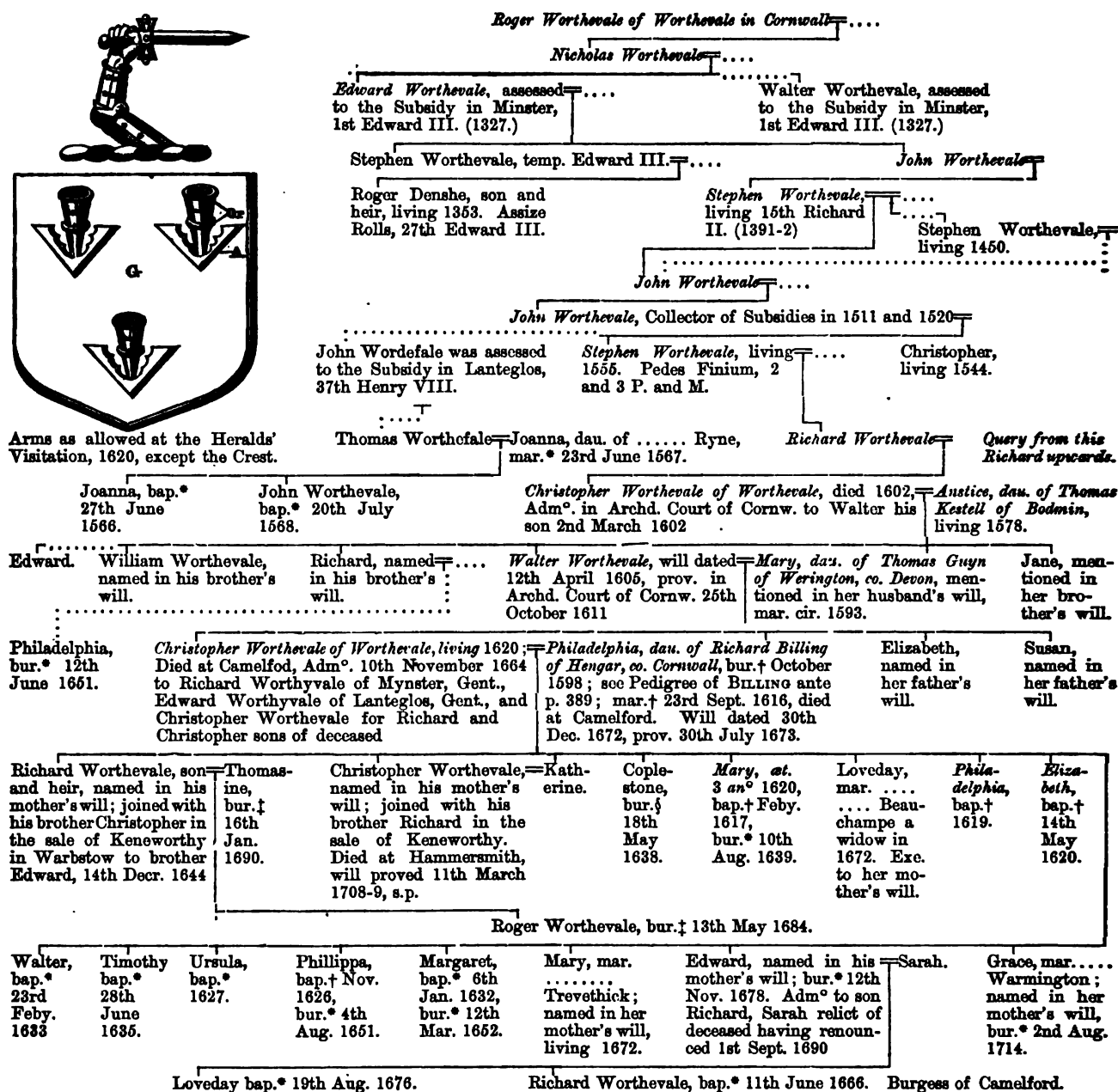
Ann the wife of Christopher Libby was buried July 5th 1673.—*Probus Par. Reg.*

This Christopher Worthevale was probably a grandson of Christopher Worthevale of Worthevale and Anstice daughter of Thomas Kestell of Bodmin, and hence John Kestell was related to him.

PEDIGREE OF WORTHEVALE.



Arms as allowed at the Herald's Visitation, 1620, except the Crest.



I certify that the portions of this Pedigree printed in *Italics*, and the Arms, with the exception of the Crest, agree with the records of this Office,

GEORGE HARRISON,
Herald's College, 29th October 1872. *Windsor Herald.*

* At Lanteglos.

† At St. Tudy.

‡ At Minster.

§ At St. Breward.

THE FAMILY OF COTTELL *alias* COTEL, COTELE, COTTLE.

We have briefly alluded, ante p. 87, to the ancient family of Cotell of Yealmbridge. John Cottell, son of William Cotell of Larkbear in the parish of Talaton co. Devon, second son of Thomas Cotell of North Tawton, who was second son of John Cotell of Yealmbridge by his second wife, Margaret daughter of John Coplestone of Exeter, was instituted to the Rectory of Forrabury in 1630,* and his descendants remained in that, and in the adjoining parishes, for several generations, and allied themselves with the Gayer family by the marriage of John Cottell of Botreaux Castle, Gent., and Mary daughter of Roger Gayer of Minster, Gent.; whilst Roger Gayer, son of the said Roger married Elizabeth daughter of Mark Cottell of North Tawton Esq., by Grace, daughter of Sir John Grylls of Court in Lanreath by Grace daughter and co-heir of William Bere of Pengelly in St. Neot.† Mary Cottell daughter of John Cottell and Mary Gayer, became the wife of Samuel Robins Rector of Forrabury and Trevalga.‡ See annexed Pedigree.

The family of Cottell is an equestrian family of great antiquity. In the time of King Henry I., Herlewin, Abbot of Glastonbury, whose extravagance and profuse liberality we are told by Adam de Domesham, an ancient chronicler of that Abbey,§ involved his Church in many difficulties and much disgrace, gave the manor of Camerton, then called Camalartone, in co. Somerset to one Robert Cotele, Knt., who, after the Abbot's death, entered into possession. The Manor was afterwards ceded to the monastery but the family of Cotell, for a long period, held it as tenants under the respective Abbots of Glastonbury. In the aid for marrying the King's sister Matilda with Ranulf Earl of Chester, 12th Henry II., Richard Cotel is certified to hold lands of £20 yearly value which formerly belonged to the Abbey of Glastonbury and was exempt from doing service for the same.|| To this Richard succeeded Sir William Cotele who was a knight temp. Henry III., and left issue Elias Cotele, who held the manor of Camerton with free warren, in 32nd Henry III., of the Bishop of Bath and Wells by reason of an award made in favour of that See in settlement of the dissension which some time existed between the Bishops and the Abbots of Glastonbury.¶ He was escheator for the county of Wilts in 54th Henry III.**

Elias Cotele was succeeded by Sir Elias, who in 9th Edward I. gave the Manor of Camerton to the Church, and was the last of the name in that place.

* Ante p. 590.

† See Ped. ante p. 311 and Ped. of Grylls, post.

‡ See Monumental Inscriptions, Nos. 12 and 13, ante pp. 594 595.

§ Historia de Rebus Gestis Glastoniensibus. Lond. 2 vols. v. 1727. Ed. by Thomas Hearne. Vol. ii. pp. 312, 313.

|| Black Book of the Exchequer, vol. ii. fo. 89.

¶ Adam de Domesham as above, p. 472. See also Collinson's History of Somerset, vol. iii., p. 330.

** Escheata for Wilts, 54th Henry III.

Among "Les Chevaliers et Hommes du Mark" in the county of Somerset in 17th Edward I. appears the name of Sire Elias Cottel, whose arms are given as: *or. a bend gules.** He married Margery sister and one of the co-heirs of Thomas Peverel of Sampford Peverel, Co. Devon.† In 4th Edward II. he paid 34s. 4d. as a portion of her relief for lands in Cornwall.‡ In the partition of the Peverel lands the manor of Sampford Peverel, the Hundred of Halberton, and a moiety of the profits of the view of frank pledge of the Manor of Halberton with appurtenances, &c., and the moiety of one knight's fee in Alre Peverel, and the advowson of the Cell or Priory of Monte Acuto of Carswill, fell to the share of Elias Cotel. He died 10th Edward III., leaving Edith his only daughter, wife of Sir Oliver Dynham, his nearest heir and aged 30 years.§

One branch of this family was settled at Cotele in the parish of Calstock, which, by the marriage in 1353 of Hillaria daughter and heir of William de Cotele with William de Edgcombe, passed into the latter family and is now held by the Earl of Mount Edgcombe, who preserves this ancient seat with its unique furniture, tapestry, and armour in the same condition as when occupied by the family some centuries ago. The Earl of Mount Edgcombe, in virtue of this marriage, bears the arms of Cotel: *or, a bend gu.* in the second quarter of his escutcheon.

John Cottell of Yealmbridge, who lived about the year 1400, and who was probably the representative of a junior branch of the house of Cotele, heads the pedigree recorded at the Heralds' College.|| He married Sarah daughter and heir of Roger Carhurta of Devon, whose mother was Margery daughter and heir of Richard Malherbe.¶ The name of Malherbe is found in the Roll of Battle Abbey among those who came to England with William the Conqueror. The well known French writer of the name claimed descent from this family, and among his MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris was found, in his son's handwriting, the descents of the Malherbe's as given in the annexed pedigree.**

We do not profess to give a full account of this ancient and widely spread family†† and so much only of the pedigree as will illustrate the descent and connections of the Cotells of Botreaux Castle is appended.

* Ex Codice MS. Jos. Holland de quo vide Ath. Oxon. vol. i., col. 821.

† Inq. p.m. 10th Edward III., No. 54.

‡ Pipe Roll, 4th Edward III., Cornwall.

§ Inq. p.m., 10th Edward III., No. 53.

|| Visitation of Devon 1620, C 1, p. 90. Middlesex 1693. K 9, pp. 66 and 67.

¶ Geoffrey de Malherbe acquired of the Dean and Chapter of Rolomageus? 200 acres of land at Ottery St. Mary, co. Devon, parcel of the Manor of Vyneton Malherbe. Inq. p. m. 7th Edward III. No. 35, 2nd Numbers.

** Notes and Queries 3rd Series, vol. viii., p. 181.

†† William H. Cottell of Brixton, Esq., has recently printed for private circulation a little brochure of pp. 23, giving an account of the family from which he is descended.

GAYER.*

The family of Gayer is of great antiquity in the West of England. We find Richard Gayer mentioned in the Hundred Rolls of the co. Devon as early as the reign of Henry III., or Edward I., but the earliest person of the name in Cornwall of whom we have any knowledge is Elionora Gayer, widow, who, being seized of forty messuages in Liskeard and other places by her Charter dated 12th August 5th Henry VIII. (1513) granted the same to Richard Reyne, William Carnsuyowe, *Stephen Gayer* and others, to hold to such uses as might be specified in the last will of the said Elionora.† This lady was probably the mother of Reginald Gayer of Liskeard who, on 4th February 22nd Henry VII. (1508), was appointed Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Crown for Cornwall. We do not know what relationship *Stephen Gayer* bore to this lady, probably he, also, was her son, or perhaps her deceased husband's brother.

Reginald Gayer married Alice daughter of Edward Courtenay of Landrake,‡ second son of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, by Margaret daughter of William Lord Bonville,§ which Sir William Courtenay was eldest son of Sir Philip by Elizabeth daughter of Walter Lord Hungerford.|| Alice Courtenay possessed a Royal lineage.

Reginald Gayer left issue John Gayer his eldest son, who was burgess in Parliament for Launceston, 1553; for Liskeard, 1557; and for Helston, 1571.¶ His daughter Johanna married Gilbert Flamank of Boscarne on 29th October, 1553,** Reginald Gayer is believed also to have been the father of Robert Gayer who was burgess in Parliament for Trevena in 1553,†† and was probably the father of Francis Gayer who was instituted to the Rectory of Minster in 1572.

ARMS OF GAYER: Erm. a fleur-de-lys sa., on a chief of the last a mullet or.

CREST: A lion ramp. gardant sa. holding a tilting spear or, headed ar.

* The Memoirs of this family were privately printed 1870 by Arthur Edward Gayer, Esq., Q.C., and LL.D., the present representative. The most remarkable person of the family was Sir John Gayer, Knt., eldest son of John Gayer of Plymouth, merchant, by Margaret daughter of Robert Trelawny of Tideford. He settled in London where he acquired a large fortune as a merchant, and became Sheriff in 1635 and Lord Mayor in 1647. In that year a tumultuous assemblage of Apprentices proceeded to the houses of Parliament with a petition which they constrained both houses to grant, and upon the ground that the city authorities had connived at this proceeding, but chiefly, it is supposed, because they had been backward in granting the supplies demanded for the payment of the Army quartered in the neighbourhood of London, Sir John Gayer and four Aldermen were committed to the Tower on a charge of High Treason. The spirited manner in which Sir John Gayer acted obtained for him great credit among his fellow citizens, and shews him to have been courageous and patriotic. He died in the following year, and was buried in the Church of St. Catherine Cree in London, having by his will granted many benefactions for charitable objects as well to the town of Plymouth as the City of London.

† Inq. p.m. of John Roscarrock. Esq., 28 and 29th Henry VIII.

‡ Ante p. 282 m. 14.

§ Ped. of Hungerford, ante. p. 383.

** See Flamank ped. ante. p. 282, and note 14, p. 282.

¶ See ped. of Bonville, ante. p. 394.

¶ Willis's Notitia Parl., part ii., pp. 25, 53, 80.

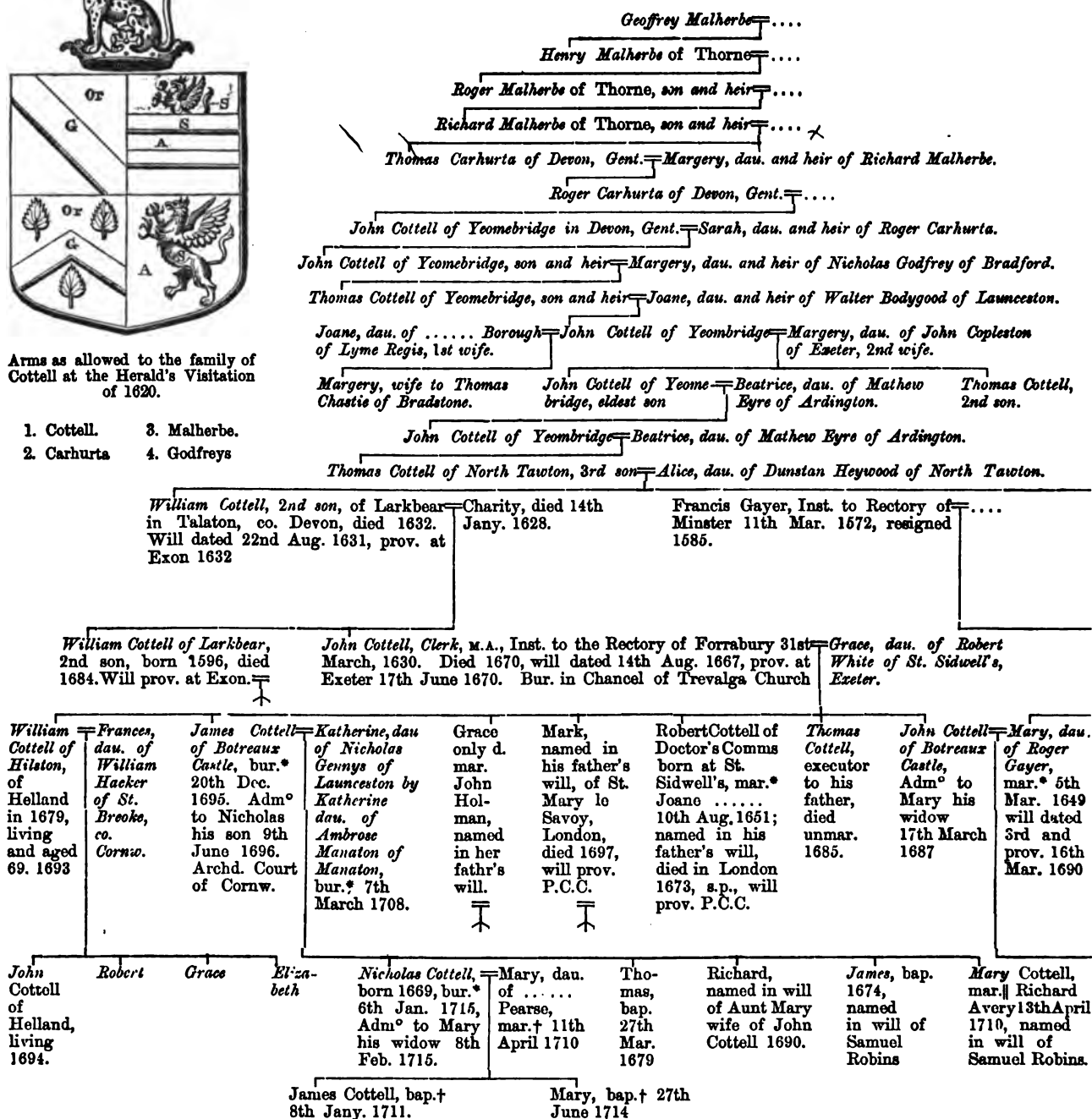
†† Notitia Parl., part. ii., p. 26.

PEDIGREE OF COTTELL



Arms as allowed to the family of Cottell at the Herald's Visitation of 1620.

1. Cottell.
2. Carhurta
3. Malherbe.
4. Godfreys



* At Trevalga.

† At Forrabury.

‡ At Lanreath.

§ At North Tawton.

|| At Minster.

¶ At Stratton.

** At Holsworthy.

AND GAYER.

I certify that the portion of this Pedigree which is printed in *Italics*, and the Arms, agree with the records of this Office.

GEORGE HARRISON,
Windsor Herald.

Herald's College, 29th Oct. 1872.



SUPER ASTRA SPERO

Arms as allowed to the family of Gayer at the Herald's Visitation of London 1634.

Mary, dau. of *Mark Cottell of North Tawton*, Anne, dau. of Leonard Loveis of George Yeo of *North Tawton*, mar. § 30th Nov. 1550, bur. § 3rd Ogbear in Parish of Tamerton, Hatherleigh Sep. 1622 co. Cornw.

Richard Cottell of North Tawton, bap. § 8th Jan. 1583, died at Jacobstow 1618, bur. § Will prov. at Exon 1622 *Elizabeth, d. of John Wood of North Tawton*, mar. § 2nd Aug. 1612, bur. § Sir John Grylls of Court in Lanreath, co. Cornw., bur. † 30th Dec. 1649 Grace, dau. and heir of William Bere of Pengelly in St. Neot, bap. there 20th Feb. 1681, mar. † 4th Feb. 1610, bur. † 19th Nov. 1653, see Pedigree of Bere, ante p. 311.

Roger Gayer of Minster, Gent., will dated 3rd Oct. and prov. 25th Jan. 1646 in Archd. Court of Cornw. *Mark Cottell of North Tawton*, aged 7 years 1620, died 1665 Grace Grylls, mar. † 13th June 1637, bur. § 6th April 1664.

John of Week St. Mary, named in his father's will	William, named in his father's will.	Pene- lopy, mar. Pearse	Benja- min, execu- tor to his fa- ther's will.	Samuel of Stratton, named in his father's will; bur. ¶ 13th Sept. 1676, will dated 14th April and prov. 9th Oct. 1676	Grace, bur. ¶ 23rd Aug. 1689.	Martin, named in his fa- ther's will	Roger Gayer of North Tawton, Clerk, Matric. 1639, at New Hall Inn, Oxon, 1st April 1656	Eliza- beth, bap. † 8th July 1638, bur. § 3rd May 1641	Grace, bap. † 22nd Oct. 1638, bur. § 12th Feby. 1662.	Richard of Magdalen Hall, Oxon, 17th July 1663, bur. § 22nd April 1672, Adm ^o at Exon.
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<i>Samuel Robins</i> , Clerk, Inst. to Rectories of Forrabury and Trevalga. Died 19th April 1691, bur. † M.I. Will prov. at Exon 18th Jany. 1692	<i>Mary Cottell</i> , Adm ^o Archd. of Cornwall 20th June 1688, (lost).	Grace.	Samuel	Elizabeth, named in her grand-father's will.	Hannah, mar. Samuel Allen	Susan, mar. Thomas Phillippes	Grace	Margaret, named in her grand-father's will, mar. ** 27th Jany. 1670 to Frances Frayne	Hon- our
John Robins only son, died 4th May 1695, aged 12 years, bur. † M.I. Named as executor to his father's will, testator's brother, Benjamin of Exeter, Gent., being appointed executor in trust.					Samuel Allen.	Samuel.	Susan.		

* At Trevalga. † At Forrabury. ‡ At Lanreath. § At North Tawton.
| At Minster. ¶ At Stratton. ** At Holsworthy.

APPENDIX I.

ECCLESIASTICAL TERRIERS.

The following old Terriers of the Glebe Lands, &c., of the Parishes of Forrabury and Minster, are preserved in the Bishop's Registry at Exeter:

A 1.

Faraburye.

Patron the Quene.

parson Mr. Willm Evans.

The glebe Land by estimation ix ackers, Bawndede one the sowthe wth y^e Quenes heigh way: the west wth the Landes of John Tyncke: the north wth farraburye downe: upon the este wth the Quenes highe way: iij litell closes in all.

By me Roger Cowp Curatt.

A 2.

fforraberrie.

the xiiijth day of September ann^o dⁿⁱ 1616.


A terrier of the glebe lands of the parishe of fforraburye, taken and vewed by these of the parishe whose names are here vnder written, who esteme and valewe the sayd lande to be aboute eight. acres or a litle more, bounded on the south syd wth the Kinges Ma^{ties} high waye, and on the north side wth the lande of William Cotton Esquire. As for any imple- mentes belonging to the parsonage of the sayd parishe of fforriburye we know of none.

Hierom Tremere

John Tynck

minister there

William Gybb.

the sign  of
Richard Lynnk, Warden.

A 3.

A new & exact Terrier of y^e House, Gardens & Grounds belonging to y^e Rectory of fforrabury in the County of Cornwall & Diocese of Exon, made and attested by y^e Curate & Churchwarden in the present yeare of our Lord 1679.

Imprimis. One dwelling house with two vnder rooms only, y^e walls all of stone & covered with slatt.

Item. One garden att y^e West End of y^e house, all y^e Hedge whereof belongs to y^e Rectory.

Item. One close before y^e doore containing neare one acre of ground, inclosed with y^e high way.

- Item. One little meadow behind the House, being neare halfe an acre of arable ground, & y^e Rectory hedgeth round.
- Item. One ffeild more call'd y^e cross parke, neare two acres of arable ground, bound on y^e Highway on y^e East, with y^e Western Centry on y^e west.
- Item. One ffeild more call'd y^e Western Centry bounded with y^e highway on y^e south, being neare about five acres of arable ground, & with y^e Lands of Mr. Cotton on y^e west, which fence Mr. Cotton repayres, & on y^e north too till it comes to joyne with y^e commons of Fforabury.

Samuel Robins, Cur.

The sign of Jo. Garland &.

MINSTER.

B 1.

Minster } A terrier of the Glebe Landes, Meadows, gardens, houses, & other implements be-
Parish } longing to the parsonage or Rectory of Minster aforesaid, with the bounds & lymits thereof.

Imprimis. the Glebe land is 44 acres, or neere thereabouts: viz. 3 closes, one woode, one town place, one arbor garden, 4 houses, one dwelling house in Botreaux Castle Town, wth a little orchard & garden therevnto belonging, being bounded wth the landes of William Cotton, Clerk, on the south, the landes of Brode on the north, and the Street of Botreaux Castle on the west, and one other little orchard bounded wth the Kinges highway on the south, and an orchard of the said Mr. Cotton's on the northwest.

The parsonage of Minster is bounded wth Treworle on the East, Kenego on the south, the woode parkes on the west, and the Ryver that Runneth from New mill towards Botreaux Castle on the north.

To this Parsonage belongeth the Mannor of Polefant, conteyninge nyne Tenementes, whereof the rent is iiij^{li} per annum, the ffine vpon induccion of euery new parson xxx^{li} j^d, and best beast vpon the death of euery Tenant, and the parson is seized of all Estrayes that happen to be forfeited infra &c.

To the same parsonage belongeth the moiety of the Sheaf of the mannor of Moulston holme in Poundstocke, being 22 Tenementes, or thereabouts, and tythe out of Alternon & St. Cleader parishes, &c.

this terrier was certified at Bodmyn the 2 of September 1628
per Tho: Smyth, Gardian. parochiæ predictæ.

B 2.

A perfect terrier of the Rectorye of Minster in the Countye of Cornwall wthin the Diocese of Exon &c. given in by the Curate and Churchwardens at the Archdeacon's Court held at Bodmyn the 27th of April 1680, as followeth: The Roomes of the parsonage house at Minster: the Easterside of the Court 3 vnder rooms, 3 chambers, one skidg (shed?), the wester side of the Court, onene parler, one Kichyane one chamber, one dryhouse, one stable, one barne, wth some other outhouses, two fields of lan commonly called by the

name of Western and Eastern Centerye, contayninge about sixteen acres, one cops wood, contayninge seven acres & an halfe, three hills, one orchard, one garden, one Town place contayning five or thereabouts of acres, all bonded on the south wth a lane leading to Treworll, on the East bonded wth the parish of Leasewth, on the north with the river leading to Botreaux Castle Bridge, on the west wth the lands of John Cotton Esq^{re}.

Att Botreaux Castle a house belonging to St James Castle (sic) (query Chapel) two rooms with one little hay on the backside of the howse, bounded on the south wth the lands of John Cotton Esq., on the north wth the lands of a broad, on the east wth the Butt's water, and the street on the west, wth a long hay joyning to Mr. Cottons orchard.

Benjamin Johns, Curate.

James Cottle, Churchwardens.

William Gard.

The sign of Michael 7 Bennett, Sideman.

B 3.

License for taking down & intirely demolishing an old house vpon y^e Rectory of Minster.

FREDERICK by divine Permission Lord Bishop of Exeter to all whom these presents may concern, Greeting. Whereas Henry Rundle, Clerk, Rector of Minster, in the County of Cornwall and our Diocese of Exeter hath humbly represented unto Us That there is upon the Rectory of Minster aforesaid an Old House, consisting of about forty feet in length and twenty feet or upwards in breadth, which is by length of time become ruinous, and hath for a great many years been of no service, but on y^e contrary an Incumbrance upon the Living; and hath prayed our Leave and License for taking down and intirely demolishing the same, And whereas We (in order to have more certain Information touching the Truth and Reasonableness the Premises) did commit our Power & full Authority to our beloved in Christ the Reverend John Thorpe, Clerk, Rector of Trevalga, William Snawdon, Clerk, Rector of Otterham, & John Lethbridge, Clerk, Vicar of Dewstowe, otherwise Davidstow, in the County of Cornwall and our Diocese of Exeter, & also to William Farnham of Minster aforesaid, Gentleman, Richard Rawle of the same, gentleman, & Thomas Burgoyne of Poundstock, Gentleman, in the County and Diocese aforesaid, or any Three or more of Them. And whereas Three of y^e said Commissioners (after a previous inquiry into the Matters contained in the said Representation) have under their Hands and Seals certified to Us the Truth & Reasonableness of the Premises, & that the said house upon y^e Rectory of Minster aforesaid is an Incumbrance; and that it will be for y^e Advantage of the present Incumbent and his Successors, the Rectors of the said Parish, that the same be taken down & intirely demolished. We therefore (as far as in us lies & by Law we may) do hereby give and grant our Leave and Licence to the said Henry Rundle for the taking down & intirely demolishing the said Old House upon the Rectory of Minster aforesaid.

Given under our Episcopal Seal this First day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & Sixty Five, and in the Third Year of our Consecration.

Nic. Geare. Register

APPENDIX II.

A.

Reginaldus Henrici Regis filius Comes Cornubiæ omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis et amicis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse Willielmo de Boterell filio Aliciæ Corbet matertere mee totam terram quam dederam Willielmo de Boterell in Cornubia patri scilicet predicti Willielmi iure hereditario, sibi et heredibus suis tenendam de me et de heredibus meis, videlicet, Penhel et Widemue cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis, quas dederam Willielmo de Boterell seniori pro servicio suo, per servicium feodi dimidii militis et Cracumtona et Bidun cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis suis in liberum maritagium, quod dederam predicto Willielmo cum matertera mea. Hiis Testibus B.* Exoniensis episcopo, R. Abbate Malmesbiriensi, Nicholao filio meo, Pagano et Rogero capellanis meis, Herberto filio Herberti, Baldwinio et Ricardo nepotibus meis, Willielmo de Vernun, Willielmo † fratre meo, Hugo de Dunstanville, Hugo de Valtort, Nicholao filio Galfridi, et multis aliis.

Cartæ Antiquæ B. No. 2.

B.

Carta Willielmi filii Nicholai pro monachis S. Sergii.†

Sciant hii qui modo sunt et illi qui venturi sunt, quod ego Willt filius Nicholai pro salute animæ mee et antecessorum meorum, dedi et concessi in quantum ad me pertinet Ecclesiam Sancte Merthiane de Laminster cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et terram que vocatur Kennegi et Trelay cum pertinentiis suis Deo et monachis Sancti Sergii Andegavensis ibidem Deo servientibus et imperpetuum servituris, libere et quiete, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Dedi eciam eisdem monachis, ibidem Deo servientibus et imperpetuum servituris, manerium meum quod vocatur Polefant cum pertinentiis suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam libere et quiete, excepto regali servicio cum venerit, quod monachi reddent michi vel heredibus meis et nos regi. Preterea dedi et concessi eisdem monachis quantum ad me pertinet, medietatem decimarum provenientium de dominico de Wolvedeston, et medietatem decimarum provenientium de dominico de Trefoward, et medietatem decimarum provenientium de dominico de Tredawell, et medietatem decimarum provenientium de dominico de Trevaga, et medietatem decimarum provenientium de dominico de Holwode, in puram elemosinam. Quod ut ratum permaneat presentis scripti testimonio et sigilli mei impressione

* Bartholomew, Cons. 1161. died 1184.

† William de Tracy.

† Charter undated, penes Lord Arundell of Wardour.—Printed by Dr. Oliver, Monast. Exon. p. 64.

idem reboravi. Hiis testibus, Willielmo filio Toront, Aufre filio Ruault, Willielmo Dure, Renaldo filio Lone, Galfrido* filio Pagani, Willielmo Estorun, Bernardo filio Nicholai, Baldewino filio Reign, Nicholao filio Russell, Magistro Waltero filio Rogeri, et multis aliis.

This Gift was confirmed by Bishop Henry Marshall, between 1194 and 1206.

C.

Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego Willielmus de Boterell dedi et concessi et hac Carta mea confirmavi, et sigilli mei impressione roboravi, in puram et perpetuam elemosynam pro salute animæ meæ et Willielmi filii mei, Deo et S. Milburgæ de Wenloke, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, donationem quam domina Isabella de Say, uxor mea, eis dedit super Ecclesia S. Georgii de Clune cum omnibus capellis et terris et omnibus aliis ad eam pertinentibus, libere et quiete possidendam, juxta tenorem Cartæ quam predicti monachi habent inde, de præfata domina Isabella de Say. Hiis testibus Brientis de Say, Rogero Anglico, Petro de Uptone, Huberto de Becheville, Hugone Peverell, Johanne Camerario, Roberto de Camera, Willielmo capellano, Warino de Burwardale, et multis aliis.†

D.

Carta Willielmi de Botreaux pro Ecclesiâ S. Merthiane et Monachis S. Sergii.‡

Omnibus Sancte matris ecclesie filiis, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Willelms de Botreaux eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, pro Dei amore et salute anime mee, concessisse, et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et Ecclesie Sancte Merthiane et monachis Sancti Sergii, ibidem Deo servientibus et imperpetuum servituris, omnes donationes et possessiones et decimas et concessiones quas antecessores mei, scilicet, Willielmus filius Nicholai et Aufredus filius Rualdi fecerunt, scilicet, ecclesiam de la Minster cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et terram que vocatur Kennegi et Trelay, et sicuti rivulus labitur de Nadderwell, et cadit in bivio, et ita de Nadderwell sicut fossatum se extendit contra montem usque ad fossatum de Karkeberloe, et inde sicuti quedam via se extendit contra vallum usque ad fontem Helem, et inde sicut fossatum eminet usque ad Nunnewall, et inde contra vallum usque ad Minichealake, et inde usque in bivio, videlicet, in bosco et plano, in viis et semitis et aquis, solutas et quietas ab omni servicio, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, excepta una acra in Trelayn, unde prior regale servitium debet facere quando evenerit, et manerium de Polefant, solutum et quietum per regale servitium quod prior debet reddere michi, et ego domino regi quando evenerit, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam; et decimas omnium de redditu in kalendis Maij, et medietatem omnium decimarum proveniencium de dominico in Wolvediston (then follow the same moieties as in the above Grant, B.) Et si monachi voluerint sequi molendinum meum, debent molere post illud bladum quod in trimodio erit per consuetudinem redditam tantum avene. Si vero cursum suum

Galfridus, son of Pegannus, witness to a Charter of King Henry I. Rymer's Fed., vol. i., page 10. Living 31 Hen. I. Pipe Roll of that year.

† Mon: Ang. Vol. ii., p. 907.

‡ This Charter also is in the Muniment Room at Wardour Castle, and has been printed by Dr. Oliver, Monast. Exon. p. 64.

expectare voluerint, sine omni consuetudine molere tenentur, scilicet, breffrumentum et omne unum bladum et avenam. Et insuper pannagium de bosco nostro commune et communem pascuam eisdem monachis et hominibus suis cum hominibus meis ubicumque mecum fuerimus et omnia necessaria sua ad ignem suum de blastario meo ubicumque voluerint. Quod et ratum et inconcussum permaneat presentis scripti testimonio et sigilli mei impressione idem roboravi. Hiis testibus, Alano de Formeaux, Olivero de Brueria, Willielmo Sturme, Willielmo filio Roberti, Waltero filio Roberti, Johanne filio Bernardi, Nicholao Blondo, Rogero Russel, Rogero de Duneham, Luca de Molendino, Baldwino fratre ejus, Philippo et multis aliis.

E.

William de Botreaux, son of the above William and of Sibella his wife, confirmed his father's grant but added the following clause. Ego et heredes mei debemus habere de bosco prioris quantum opus fuerit solummodo ad unam carucam sustinendam per licenciam prioris et per visum prioris vel alicujus suorum. The witnesses are Robert Fitzrichard, Andrew Kaerdinam,* Reginald de Botreaux, Robert de Umfravil, Ralph Giffard, Ralph le Sor, David de Penhel Hobbe, John de Lalere, and many others.

F.†

Cornubia. Munstre qui est Prioratus Abbathie Sancti Sergii Andegavensis.

Inquisitio capta apud Munstre die Lunæ in crastino Sancti Martini, anno regni regis Edwardi filii Edwardi decimo octavo, coram Ricardo de Wotten, clerico, ad bladia, equos, boves, et alia animalia religiosorum alienigenarum in comitatu Cornubiæ assignato ad superintendendum, per sacramentum Thomæ Cras, Johannis Mounsy, Baldewyni Coleman, Johannis Cacy, Johannis Goche et Ricardi Bloke, qui dicunt quod sunt in grangia prioratus ibidem x busselli frumenti, de ordeo vij quarteria, de quibus ad semen iij quarteria dimidium, et remanent iij quarteria dimidium. De avena lx quarteria, de quibus ad semen xxx quarteria. Et in præbenda ij affrorum ij quarteria, et remanent xxvij quarteria; sunt etiam idibem ij affri et i equus debitus pro priore, xij boves, ij boveculi, ij vaccæ, ij vituli xxx oves matrices, lxx hogastri, i sus, iij porcelli; sunt etiam ibidem iij famuli, quorum quilibet capit per septimanam iij^d. Et iij alii famuli quorum quilibet capit per septimanam iij^d. In cujus rei testimonium prædicti juratores sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum die, loco, et anno supradictis.

G.‡

Hæc indentura testatur quod Reginaldus de Botreaux et Ricardus de Bello Prato, custodes domorum religiosorum alienigenarum de postate seu dominio Regis Franciæ, in comitatu Cornubiæ, prætextu cujusdam brevis eisdem custodibus directi, liberarunt Priori de Mynster per indenturam hanc domum suam cum suis pertinentiis ac bona at cattalla sua quæcunque autem ea prædicti

* Andrew Cardinan was alive in 1235, but died soon afterwards.

† Alien Priorities $\frac{6}{11} \frac{b}{4}$

‡ Ibid. $\frac{6}{11} \frac{d}{8}$

custodes cæperunt in manu domini Regis, virtute mandati sui primito liberarunt eidem priori omnia blada sua ubique existentia ad valenciam lxxvij^s iiij^d.

Item. liberarunt eidem priori unum palefredum precii xij^s iiij^d
ij affros precii x^s.

Item. xij boves precii cujuslibet v^s.

Item. ij boviculas precii cujuslibet ij^s, ij vaccas precii cujuslibet iiij^s, ij vitulos
precij xij^d.

Item. xxx oves matrices precii cujuslibet vij^d. Et totidem agnos precii cujuslibet iiij^d.

Item. lxx hogastros precii cujuslibet viij^d, vnam suem precii xij^d.

Item. iiij porcellos precii cujuslibet iiij^d.

In cujus rei testimonium prædicti custodes vni parti hujus indenturæ penes prædictum priorem remanenti sigilla sua apposuerunt. Et dictus Prior alteri parti penes dictos custodes remanenti sigillum suum apposuit. Datum apud la Mynster die lunæ proximo post festum Apostolorum Philippi [et Jacobi].....E. decimo octavo.

APPENDIX III.

A.

*Grant of Market at Talkarn (Botreaux Castle) 6th John.**

Rex &c. Vicecomiti Cornubiæ Salutem. Scias quod concessimus Willielmo de Boterell quoddam mercatum qualibet septimana per diem Mercurii apud Talkarn nisi sit ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum, Et ideo tibi præcipimus, quod illud ei habere facias nisi sit &c. Teste me ipso apud Brug. xv die Julij.

per Willelmum Briwerr.

B.†

Rex Archiepiscopis &c. salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac Carta nostra confirmasse dilecto et fideli nostro Willielmo filio Willielmi de Botreaux quod ipse et heredes sui imperpetuum habeant unum Mercatum singulis septimanis per diem Mercurii apud manerium suum de

* Rot. Claus. 6th John, m. 21.

† Rot. Cart. 6th Edw. II., No. 64.

Chastelboteral in Comitatu Cornubiæ, et unam feriam ibidem singulis annis, per tres dies duraturam, videlicet, in vigilia et in die et in crastino Sancti Jacobi Apostoli. Et unam aliam feriam, singulis annis apud manerium suum de Boswythgy in eodem Comitatu, per duos dies duraturam, videlicet, in vigilia et in die beate Marie Magdalene nisi Mercatum illud, et feriæ illæ, sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus et firmiter præcipimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod prædictus Willelmus et heredes sui imperpetuum, habeant prædicta mercatum et ferias apud maneria sua predicta, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi mercatum et ferias pertinentibus, nisi mercatum illud, et ferie ille, sint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum, sicut prædictum est. Hiis testibus, Adomaro de Valencia, Comite Pembrochiæ, Radulpho de Monte Hermerii, Hugone le Despenser, Henrico de Bello Monte, Rogero de Mortuo Mari de Chirk, Edmundo de Malo Lacu, Seneschallo hospicii nostri, Nicholao de Segraue et aliis. Datum per manum Regis apud Cantuariam xvj die Augusti.

Per ipsum Regem nunc Edmundo de Malo Lacu.

APPENDIX IV.

*The Charge of the Keyes of Botreaux Castell sett down by the Townesmen thereof.**

The Peire and Key of Botreaux Castell hath bene of late tyme twice builded, y^e w^{ch} hath cost the poore Inhabiters and their well willers above 200^{li}. & the same lately decayed, to the great hinderaunce & vtter vndoinge of a multitude w^{ch} thereby are daily relieved and susteyned. But the same key is nowe begonne and sett in a newe place by the good ayde and directions of the right worshipp^l S^r Richard Greynvile, Knight, and is thought of the skilfull workemen and others, by Goddes grace, most like for ever to contynewe.

The charge wherof beganne the 4th daie of Aprill 1584 and hathe contynewed nowe 4 monethes vntill the 6 daie of Auguste, being 2 partes fynished.

We haue dailie 20 men to worke, of the w^{ch} fower men's worke every daie hath bene geuen by the neighbors wthout any charges ever sence the worke beganne, w^{ch} men, if we had hyred, wolde have stooode us, as the rest, 6^d the daie for eche man.

4 of the skilful workemen, w^{ch} are Keymakers apointed by S^r Richard Greynvile, hath for wagys 8^d a daie, and their meat and drink 5^d a daie, for a man. So thir wages, for 4 monthes paste, amounteth to - - - xij^{li} xij^s

* State Papers, Dom. Corr. Vol. clxxij., No. 51.

- It. We pay for every of their boarde 2^s 8^d a week, that is for 4 men 4 monthes paste - - - - - - - - - -viiij^{li} x^d viij^d.
- It. We have 4 other workmen for drawinge of stones and bearing the barrowe and other woork, to whome we pay 7^d a daie, and they finde themselves, so their wagys for 4 monthes past - - - - - - - - - -xiij^{li} iiij^d.
- It. We have 8 other laborers which are only barrowe men, and those haue for wagys 6^d a daie and find themselves, their wages for 4 monthes past is -ix^{li} xij^d.
- It. The Mr. of this woork contynewed 6 wekes, he had 12^d a daye & meate & drink during his tyme, w^{ch} is - - - - - - - - - -iiij^{li}.
- It. The tymber w^{ch} is now occupied about the Key standes the Inhabitantes in the some of - - - - - - - - - -iiij^{li} vj^d viij^d.
- It. The work w^{ch} is to be done will stand the same inhabitantes as muche as that that is past, by reason that the stuffe is not nowe to be gotten but wth great charges being sette furre of, and that w^{ch} is made was of the old Keye stones w^{ch} was very neere at hande, and wth much more ease to be had

This hetherto is the true copie of the note that the inhabitants of Botreaux Castell gave me, at my desire, whereby I might computate the charge of there woork according to the quantitie thereof by the Perches, w^{ch} is in grose as followethe

The Piere is in length on the backe side, being somewhat compas	-	-	160 foote
The length in the myddeste of the woork is	-	-	104 foote
The length on the insyde is	-	-	91 foote
The bredthe of the worke at the grounde is	-	-	30 foote
The worke that is alredie made is in heighte	-	-	20 foote
The bredthe thereof at that heighth is	-	-	24 foote

For want of leisure at this tyme I am not able to reduce this cube or piere into perches and to adde the summes of the charges as before together, and to deuyde the same according to the number of the perches, wherebye it might be sene what charge euery perche of woork amountethe vnto, w^{ch} Mr. Arthur Gregory or Mr. Hylle will easelye do at Mr. Secretarie's direction, whereby his honor shall be better judge how the woork at Douer may be made. The substance and sufficiency of the worke, the laying of the stones, and hole manner of ye workmanship hathe bene shewed vnto Capitane Hoorde* and consydered of by him to the ende he sholde advertize therof, as to directe for the making of any peace of like worke at Colstone, if Mr. Secretarye so think meete.

R. Greyneville.

* Captain Hoord appears to have been sent into the west to train the levies of soldiers, in which he acquitted himself so well as to gain the good opinion of all classes, and to merit a very high commendation for his services, made to the Secretary of State by George Greyneville and Sir Richard Greyneville, in a letter from Penheale (enclosing the above memorandum) dated 6th August 1684.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

Page 592, last line, page 605, lino 33. It appears from the Inventory of Plate and Bells belonging to the parish churches in the Hundred of Lesnewth, taken at Botreaux Castell on 6th May 3rd Edward VI., by Sir Richard Greynfeld, Knight, and Richard Chamond, Esq., Commissioners, that the parish of Forrebery then possessed "1 Chales of Sylver and iii belles." This evidence, which has lately come to hand, overthrows the theory of the "silent tower." It is shewn also that the parish of Minster had "1 Chales of Sylver and iii belles," confirming the tradition of a taller tower. (Augmentation Office Church Goods, Cornwall ³⁰.)

Pages 156, 605. The date on the Church bell at Minster is incorrectly given on page 156 (as by Wallis). It should be "1728" instead of "1727."

Page 612, No 19*. Here sleepeth the body of Nicholas Tooker of late A.....John Cotton, Knight, 1695.

"A greater Master calls deare Sir Adieu
I alwaies thought to live and dye with you."

Pages 640, 641. 8th and 9th descents. Since the text has been in type, we have found upon the Miscellaneous files of the Chancery, the proof of age of William de Botreaux (viiij.) son and heir of William de Botreaux (vij). He was 22 years of age on the feast of the Exaltation of Holy Cross, having been born at Botylet on 13th September, 11th of Edward III. William de Botreaux, his father, died in the year of the Pestilence, on 22nd July, and then the said William was 11 years of age.

**This book is under no circumstances to be
taken from the Building**

[illegible]

